PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,938.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th	CALEDONIA	755	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	OCEANA	5610	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *24th October, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	770	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	† 50	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Crosby Hall	4,082	Sept. 22	Oct. 7	Oct. 22	Nov. 10
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	" 11	" 24	Oct. 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Aston Hall	3,580	" 25	Nov. 8	" 21	Dec. 10
A	City of York	7,000	Nov. 1	" 13	" 23	" 21
B	Merton Hall	4,331	" 6	" 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 21	Dec. 4	" 16	" 26
B	City of Agra	4,320	" 27	" 12	" 25	" 21
B	Prome	3,626	Dec. 5	" 22	1907. Jan. 3	1907. Jan. 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 5th Nov.	11 a.m.	(P. D. & C.) *
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 8th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 9th Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 5th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 9th Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
1st *November*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5138	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.
First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April,
*+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* KAISER	2721	von Holdt	2nd Nov.
REICHSTAG	2085	Koppistatter	16th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1906.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.
INDIA AND ENGLAND.

To avoid disappointments send your parcels per "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."
Shipments leave Bombay for—
XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR December 1st, 8th and 15th.
Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.
Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.
Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Eliya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits............... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
HongKong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D.C
Canton.
Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....................£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. *Manager.*

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) ....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... " 21,600,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND .... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND .... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
London.
Liaoyang
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Hongkong.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Antung.
Tieling.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
KOBE.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 160,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
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SUFFERED YEARS WITH ECZEMA

Caused a Loss of over £300 in Wages in Ten Years—Limb Raw, as a Piece of Beef—Scalp also Affected—Doctors and Hospitals did no Good.

A TRIPLE CURE BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My eczema has been ten years' standing and it has cost me over £300 in loss of wages. I am a carpenter and joiner by trade. I have been under doctors, and I also attended the skin hospital, but none of them did me any good. When I was at Horley I purchased some of the Cuticura Remedies, and I was working about all the day, not giving my leg a chance, but after purchasing 12 sets of the Cuticura Remedies they cured the eczema in my limb. I also had spots on the scalp, but they are all gone now. I have had these sore pimples 50 years. My scalp is now all clean. My eczema was on the right limb from the ankle upwards, which was as raw as a piece of beef. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I see afflicted with eczema. Publish this statement for all the world, and let any one write to me and I will reply.

"I also purchased three vials of Cuticura Pills for my wife and they have done her a lot of good. Before taking them she dared hardly to eat anything on account of the pain afterwards; now she can eat anything and plenty of it. She is getting quite fat now and is quite a different woman. I was first advised to try the Cuticura Remedies from a man who lives at Redhill whose father was cured of a bad eczema on the head. No doctors nor hospitals could cure it. After a few applications the whole crust of the head came off and left him a healthy scalp. This man's age was over seventy years. Although I am cured of eczema I shall always have some by me, and use the Cuticura Pills now and then, for I find the Pills keep my head very clear and my appetite good. Chas. Gambrill, 166 High St., Ramsgate, England, March 7, and April 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., are prepared to receive Tenders for Filling Work and the erection of Buildings in connection with the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.'s new Bulk Oil Depot, at Sewri.

Plans can be inspected and full particulars of the work obtained together with the Form of Tender and specification, at the offices of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 which will not be returned.

Tenders must be submitted to the undersigned on or before One o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1906.

E. WALROND BRYANT, M. INST: C. E.,
SIRDARS BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No, 223 OF 1905,

RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR COOPER, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate street within the Fort of Bombay and carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Kapadia Brothers..........Plaintiff.

vs.

MORARJI MOHUNJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, having his place of business at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market in Bombay...Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 2nd day of October 1906 the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following properties at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Northen side of Ballaji Shamshett Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 158 7-9 Square Yards assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 610 and Street Nos. 54-56-58 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No New Survey No and bounded on the East by the property of Manore Hurka, on the West by the property of Krishna Makundseth, on the South by Ballaji Shamshett Street, and on the North by a sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Northern side of Khatarally first lane otherwise called Champagully admeasuring 126 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2320, New Survey No. 1529 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1577-78, Street Nos 89-91 and 95, and bounded on the East by the property of Mohanji Shankerji, on the West by a public well, on the North by the property of Lakhmidas Purshotamdas and now belonging to Vallubdas Nemchand and partly by the property formerly belonging to Damodher Madhowji and now of Lukhmidas Valji, and on the South by Khattarally first lane otherwise called Champagully.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 15th day of November 1906 lodge in my Office a statement verified by Oath or Solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. Dated this 23rd day of October, 1906.

K. F. MODI.
Assistant Commissioner.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in accordance with Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at their ordinary monthly meeting for January, 1907, to take into their consideration the following bye-law proposed to be made under Section 461 (c) of the said Act, as amended by Bombay Act, V, of 1905 :—

"Every person who shall erect a building intended to be used as a dwelling-house for two or more families or for carrying on any trade or business in which a number of people exceeding twenty may be employed or as a place of public resort, shall provide in such building at least one staircase extending from the ground floor level to the highest floor level, and such staircase shall be of such width at each floor as the Commissioner shall in each prescribe, but subject to a minimum width of 3 feet.

The staircase so provided, or, where there are more than one, one at least of such staircases shall be entirely constructed of stone, cement concrete, iron or other incombustible material."

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the proposed bye-law receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto.

3. Any person desiring to object to the proposed bye-law on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than 10 (ten) days before the day of the said meeting of the nature of his said objection will, by himself or his counsel, Attorney or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed bye-law is kept at the Office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the said bye-law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of half an anna per copy.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 29th October, 1906.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
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General Agent in India for
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EVERYTHING IS A BARGAIN.

A DELIGHTED LADY EXCLAIMED :—
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WILL be glad to ASSIST members of the SERVICES who are temporarily affected by the suspension of

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NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. KHURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BILIA, has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to me (that is Lanibai VINAYAK PITALE). All persons therefore having or claiming any Right, Title or Interest in or to the same by way of inheritance, bequest gift, sale, mortgage, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at her place House No. 74-76, Yessoba Bhai's House opposite Mosque in Sonapur Lane, within 14 days from this date otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khotachiwady, Girgaum, admeasuring 193 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 674, Collector's New No. 3023, Old Survey No. 2-559, and New Survey No. 2-7755, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes Bombay, under D. Ward No, 1155, Street No. 102 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North the property of Phillip Miranda, on or towards the West the property of the Cathedral of N. S. Espenrance, on or towards the East and South the Khotachiwady, Public Passage, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mr. Kharshedji Jamsetji Bilia dated this day of October 1906.

LANIBAI widow of
Late Mr. VINAYEK PITALE,
Purchaser,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Including Indian Midland Section).

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THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. Standard Time. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November, 1906, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

2. TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

3. TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

4. PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

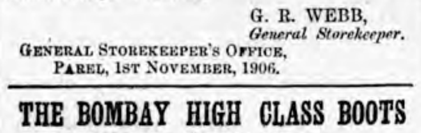
5. NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

6. APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1906.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.



WE beg to inform our Customers that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES.

We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in used n my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hydrabad Deccan.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, close to the Police Station and opposite Mr. S. Tyebjee's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood latest design dining, drawing and bed room and office furniture such as telescopic dining table and chairs, large mirror sideboard and whatnot, meatsafe, sliding door book cases, Chipendale marble top round tables and teapoys, Chipendale "fan design" drawing room suites lined rich flowered plush, large and small cabinets, open carved chiffonieres and teapoys, English iron single and double bedsteads, marble top wash-hand and dressing tables, mirror door wardrobes and almyrahs, Brussels carpets, rich pictures, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plateware by Reed and Barton, cases of fish and fruit knives and forks, curtains, nearly new ebonized up-right grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. specially built for India, Singer's nearly new foot and hand-sewing machine with cover, rubber tyred victoria and Arab horse, majolica flower pots and pedestals, mahogany full size slate billiard table by John Roberts with sets of pool and pyramid balls and 6 light gas lamps complete, (only bought last year), garden plants in pots and tubs, lot of empty soda bottles, soda water tanks, bullock and hand carts etc., the property of Capt. D. Lyon.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of 133 Cases Brandy, Whisky and Lime Juice Cordial, Damaged by Salt Water.

On MONDAY, the 5th interest, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account at the risk of the underwriter Thucker Haridas Purshotam, the undermentioned cases of brandy, whisky and lime juice cordial salved from Futehmari Daria Dowlat, Tindal Pandoo, which sank in Dingi Bunder, near Janjira, in the month of May of 1905. comprising :—

109 cases brandy of different makers.
20 cases whisky of different makers.
4 cases lime juice cordial.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

The property of a lady :—Household furniture such as leather lined sofas and chairs, tables, chairs, teapoys, chest of drawers, side tables, mirror door almyrah, cupboards, dressing and wash-hands tables, sideboard, typewriter, glass and crockery ware, large size Chinese wooden figures, Milner's safe on stand, etc.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred second hand vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 121 Bags Tobacco Dust at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

Under instructions from the B. B, and C. I, Railway Company, Messrs, MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Standard Time, at the B. B. and C. I, Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.—

121 bags tobacco Dust.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED WOOLEN AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of woolen and cotton piece-goods such as rugs, blankets, shawls, handkerchieves, marino, white nainsooks, jacconets, mulls, dhoties, etc. damaged by fire and water in the late fire at the Moljee Jaitha Market.

AUCTION SALE OF PIANO.

Suit No. 114 of 1906.

Rahim Valli Mahomed vs. G. G. Craig.

Under instruction from the Plaintiff as Receiver appointed in the above Suit. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

1 American Cottage piano by Emerson Boston, specially constructed for India for S. Rose and Co., Bombay, in very good order.

The above now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs, BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of the late Mr. James Henry B. Mr. Mcnemy, consisting of wearing apparels such as flannel, cashmere and woolen suites, trousers, white shirts, handkerchieves, tin trunk, leather portmanteau, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 very good watchful dog.

AUCTION SALE of Grey Arab and Ralli Cart.

Suit No. 114 of 1906.

Rahim Valli Mahomed vs. G. G. Craig.

Under instructions from the plaintiff as Receiver appointed in the above suit. Messrs BENNETT & Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 8 a.m., (Bombay Time), sell by public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott & Co's stables, Byculla :—

1 Grey Arab entire, "Random" years off, measured 13-3, W. I. T. C. for life a maiden. The above is a beautifully used pony.

1 Bicycle wheeled Ralli Cart built by Morgan and Balkrishna Poona, suitable for a 14-2 to 15 hands horse.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S T) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the shop furniture of the late Mr. Rustomji Framji Confectioner, consisting of large size glass door siding cupboards, teakwood cloth presses, marble top large and small counters, large and small glass door, show cases, one large table, one pastry machine etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plot, at the corner of Wodehouse Road and opposite to the Crescent.

Under instruction from the Bombay City Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the plot.

The right of occupancy of Plot No. 11 B on the Trust's Wodehouse Road, Estate containing about 2231 Square Yards of building area and about 1245 Square Yards of free garden area for a term of 99 years.

Plans of the site, conditions of sale building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Buildings Plots at Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, opposite the Colaba Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Bombay City Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT & Co, will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th November ; at 4 p. m. (S T.), sell by Public Auction on the site.

The right of occupancy of the following plots on the Trusts Colaba Raclamation Estate for a term of 99 years :—

No. of Plots.	Building Areas Sq. Yds.	Areas not to be built on Sq. Yds.	Total Area Sq Yds.
5- 6	1602	840	2442
6- 7	1602	840	2442
8- 9	1602	840	2442
9-10	1602	840	2442
11	949	467	1416
12	949	467	1416
13	949	467	1416
14	949	467	1416
15	949	467	1416
22	1017	303	1320
23	954	306	1260
24	893	367	1260
25	954	306	1260
26	909	287	1196
27	779	317	1096
28	754	238	992

Plans of the site, condition of sale, building conditions form of lease, and all further particulars, can be had on application from Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1906.

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CAR No. 2.—8/10 H. P. 2 Cyl. FRENCH RICHARD BRAZIER CAR. 4 seats. Removable hood. Back entrance, Magneto ignition no charging of accumalators; one extra new, 1 old, outer cover, 3 extra inner tubes all accessories; 2 beautiful travelling detachable side baskets; running average 40 miles daily without giving any trouble; In perfect order. Top speed about 25 miles an hour Red colour.—2 side Lamps one acetylene head light. Cost landed new in May 1905 from Paris with all extras Rs. 8,500. Open to trial. Photo on application. Price Rs. 4,500. Apply "E. H. 2." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
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JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.

The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

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Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of

Rowland's Macassar Oil

"For Your Hair."

KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.

Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Your Chemist sells it.

ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

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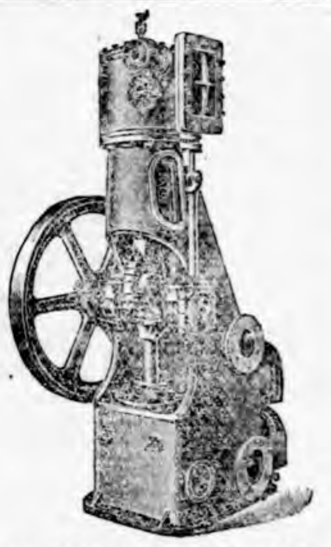
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.



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A JOLLY SPREAD

of good things at teatime can easily be made at home with the aid of that quick and sure raising powder

'Paisley Flour'
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Recipes are in every tin. The directions are very clear and easy to follow.

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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known Eng Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

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sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Ærated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

GURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,
General Merchants and Commission Agent
No. 104, Bhoosari Mohella, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN COLOMBO.

Official Report.

The report of Dr. A. J. Chalmers, appointed by H. E. Governor to inquire into and report on the sanitation and death rate of Colombo, reached the Secretariat in a bullock cart on Thursday October 25. Nothing less than a bullock buggy was big enough for the purpose of carrying the voluminous document with the enormous pile of annexures, photographs, maps, model milk-pails and other appurtenances thereof. The report itself is a marvel of exhaustive records of minute investigations, inquiries, personal research and much study. In close typewritten sheets of foolscap, it makes a volume which would tax a grown man's strength to carry. It will need a week of ordinary Government office hours to read it through. It is full of quotations from local statistic—Dr. Chalmers spent several hours at the Registrar-General's Office in studying the census and subsequent vital satistics of the city; it is full of references and quotations to a score or more of English and Indian works on senitation.

It deals methodically and exhaustively with every problem of sanitation which interests the Colombo Municipality. It discusses the food supplies, the water supply, the dairy arrangements, the sources, purity, standardization and adulteration of milk. It reviews the history of sanitary improvements in the city; and the problems incidental thereto. The grass gardens, nightsoil depot, conservancy arrangements, the drainage methods of the present and the sewage scheme of the near future, the dust fiend, the plague of flies, the overcrowding in the rookeries, the insanitary building the tax building laws, ventillation, public bathing-places and latrines, the Beira lake, and every other phase of the city sanitation are taken up in turn and fully discussed; the present condition is explained, approved or condemned—mostly condemned—and measures for improvement recommended, the recommendations being based upon authority and experiment. The whole report i luminous and exceedingly valuable and will, whe published, probably take rank as a standard work o city sanitation, in the tropics. It will certainly prov invaluable to every member and executive officer o the Municipal Council of Colombo, while othe Municipalities and Local Boards in Ceylon will fi the volume indispensable for their guidance an instruction. It would be hopeless to attempt publish any extracts of the report, but the result tersely and lucidly summed up in a summary wit which the whole work ends. It is hoped the G vernment will in due time see their way to place th before the public. The report is illustrated wi shaped maps of the town, the colours showing at glance the incidence of the various diseases and mortality in Colombo. Then comes a big albu photographs which show the worst plague spots, as description could. Lastly come one or two appurtenan which we have referred to. One of these is a model m pail which Dr. Chalmers recommends should be m compulsory for dairymen, to prevent adulteration milk by vendors. Dr. Chalmers got a brass pail sp ally made according to his specifications. It is a n affair, dust-proof and locked up. The milk can drawn off, when needed, but nothing can be added t by the vendor.

The pail, the album, the maps and the report w conveyed to the Secretariat in a cart, and its arri created a wild flutter among the official dove-c Sir Alexander Ashmore found nothing in his long varied exprerience to come near it. He looked at report and annexures and he opened his lips to spe —A dozen pairs of ears strained to catch the exp sion of his feelings. The Lieut.-Governor's remark to the point "File" said he.

But how is a cart-load to be filed? was the quest after the L.-G. had disappeared. The problem rema unsolved still though the whole Secretariat is exerci about it.—*Times of Ceylon.*

POLICE RAID ON A MONE LOTTERY.

A Prosecution at Colombo.

Mr. Lodovci, Acting A. S. P., with the assistance Mr. F. M. Jansz, an old and experienced officer police, made investigations into the existence of money lottery in Dam Street, which culminated in prosecution by consent of the Attorney-General i the Colombo Police Court on Thursday. Two ticke rollers and a pile of books were produced in Court The accused was one John Soysa, said to be the Secretary of the International Club. The charge authorised by the Attorney-General was laid under section 8 of the Ordinance of 1844 relating to lotteries. The section only contemplated a fine of Rs. 50. Mr Lodovici gave evidence. He stated that, on warrant issued by the Court on the 25th instant, he entered house No. 128, Dam Street, at 2 p, m, yesterday. He found that a lottery was being carried on in the presence of a large number of people. He took possession of the books and ticket rollers. When he got there, sixteen tickets had been already drawn. Besides the accused, the following were present and assisting in the drawing:—J. H. Fernandez, K, B, Peiris, K. H, Peiris and W, Don James, Witness ascertained from the accused that a sum of Rs 6,004 had seen collected by the sale of tickets locally and in India. Of those who purchased tickets he saw there E. Felsinger of 179A Galle road. He said he had bought it from the accused.

K William Dias, of Cotte road, produced complementary ticket No 1446 and a receipt for Rs. 18. He said that this receipt had been given to him by the accused for the money handed in by sale of tickets on behalf of the accused.

D. J Ferdinando, of the Mahagra, stores, Wel[illegible], handed to witness ticket No 14458, which h[illegible] sold to him, he did not say by whom A man name James Silva was present, but had no ticket in his po session. He had brought a ticket from his brother- law, who had a book of tickets to dispose of. Witness also produced a prospectus of the club which was handed to him by the accused. The prospectus stated that th drawing was to take place at the Diamond Jubilee Hal Demetagode, but that if it became necessary to hol the drawing elsewhere, a different venue would b selected. There were about 250 people in the hall whe the drawing was being conducted.

Mr. Emanuel Jayawardene, who appeared for th accused, said that they were not ready to go on as th accused had to come at once to Court at the instan of the Police.

Mr. Lodovici said that the accused came of his [illegible] accord. The police told him that he could co[illegible] summons, but he chose to come to day.

Mr. Jayawardene: That shows his *bona fides*.

Mr. MacLeod, having read the section under wh the charge was laid, informed the prosecution that was only a charge relative to the sale of tickets, an was distinct from the charge of keeping a lottery. Und these circumstances he could not go outside the sectio and try the bigger question of keeping the lottery, b would limit the present case to the question of the sa of tickets. Mr. MacLeod further told Mr. Lodovicj th he might see the Attorney-General, and, if the fac of the case justified it, get permission for prosecution under section 288 of the Crimina Procedure Code, This section dealt with th charge of keeping a lottery, and involved penalty of imprisonment or fine, no limit being placed on the latter, Mr, Lodovici said he would do so, and the case was postponed.

CEYLON POLICE CORRUPTION.

Allegations Proved.

We have announced that the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the charges of corruption against the Police has reached the Government —says the *Times of Ceylon*:—

The document has surprised H. E. the Governor. The Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford is a mild man, not given to vehement language, but his conclusions are nevertheless quite strong enough to reveal a state of things which was not dreamt of in the Governor's philosophy. The allegations of bribery, systematic levying of cart-money and beat-money, of corruption and utter venality among the rank and file of the Police Force in Colombo have been proved up to the hilt.

The evidence shows the existence of a well-organized taxation of carters and fruit and greenstuff vendors by the Police, exacted by means of prosecution, and false charges in the Police Court.

The report will probably never be published by the Government. It is hardly desirable to expose the sins of the Police Force to the public. The Force has very little prestige and commands no respect from the people. The publication of the report would, the officials consider, act as a speedy solvent of what little is left of these.

But Mr. Longden will be kept busy in weeding out the class of man who have disgraced the force and rendered it a by-word among the people. The wholesale expulsions and dismissals which will soon follow will probably help to teach the rest the advantages of honesty.

THERE is a rumour current in Peking that Military Governor Cheng Teh-chuan has been wounded having been shot by Russian soldiers (which news was sometime ago published in a foreign newspaper in Shanghai) but the Peking authorities, not having any confirmation of the report, have wired to Hehlungkiang to ascertain the facts.

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ANOTHER BANK COLLAPSES.

BINNY & CO., OF MADRAS CLOSE THEIR DOOR .

Re-Construction Foreshadowed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 1.

Messrs. Binny and Co., who, next to Messrs. Arbutnot and Co., was the oldest mercantile and private banking firm in Madras issued the following notice this morning :—

"Messrs. Binny and Co., regret to say that owing to the sudden and unexpected demand for withdrawal of funds in their hands, they are obliged, in the general interests of their creditors to suspend payment. It is hoped that an arrangement will be made at an early date for the re-construction of the business and the gradual satisfaction in full of the creditors' claims. A meeting of the creditors will be called in a few days to receive a statement of the affairs of the firm and to consider the best means of realising the assets of the firm."

Coming so soon on the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company's failure this will add materially to the unsettled state of affairs in Madras, where something like a panic is bound to ensue.

A feeling that Government should intervene, which was prevalent before, will be now intensified.

Messrs. Binny and Co.'s premises are now surrounded by a large crowd of the firm's agents, among others for the Burma Oil Company and the British India Steam Navigation Co. The business will be carried on temporarily under the firm's authority by Mr. A. T. Prudhomme.

Regarding the suspension of Messrs. Binny and Co.'s business, it is understood that the firm does not consider itself insolvent in the sense of their liabilities being in excess of the assets. Owing to the run on their Banking department, due to the recent panic, they consider it necessary for the protection of the interests of the general body of creditors that the assets should be vested in the hands of trustees with the view of a gradual and satisfactory realisation. It is hoped that arrangements will be made immediately for the necessary finances for carrying on the business to the best advantage. It is anticipated that with the support of the Auditors their liabilities will, in due course, be met in full.

An early meeting of the Creditors will be called, so that the firm's position may be laid before them and their views obtained regarding the appointment of another trustee should they so desire it. Meantime two members of the firm will act as trustees for the creditors. It is also understood that, provided the creditors agree and allow the trustees to assume temporary control, there will be ample funds in the hands of the firm to continue the mercantile business of the firm which is considered as a valuable asset.

This policy, if carried out would, in the opinion of the late firm, result in the trustees being in a position at an early date to begin paying dividends.

AUTHORS AND KAISER.

No Laxity in Lese Majestc.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

Twenty-five British Authors have petitioned the Kaiser to mitigate the two years' sentence on the Polish Editor, Wierzbyuski, for writing an inflammatory article. The Emperor Wilhelm has declined.

THE MONTAGU.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

The wrecked battleship "Montagu" is to be utilised for target-practice before being sold.

THE VICEROY IN KASHMIR.

Lord Minto in House-boats.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP SANGAM, Nov. 1.

An early start was made from Dachigam Camp, or rather Minto Park as it has been re-named by His Highness the Maharaja, yesterday morning, for Sangam. The Viceroy and party rode the first four miles to the fish hatcheries which were inspected and drove the remaining thirty six miles. At Rampur one of the State schools was inspected, and an interesting display of drill by a squad of boys was witnessed.

Their Excellencies and party are now in house-boats and a very pretty camp has been pitched on the river bank below the picturesque Sangam bridge. The Maharaja's State band is also in camp and played a good selection of music after dinner last night.

Shooting in Kirrim commences to-day.

AMALGAMATION OF ASSAM RAILWAYS.

Chamber of Commerce Consulted,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

At Narayanganj, on Thursday the Chamber of Commerce of Eastern Bengal and Assam have been approached by the Railway Board in regard to the proposal of the Assam Bengal Railway to work the Dacca-Mymensingh and Juggenathganj Railway as an integral part of their system. The matter is under discussion.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Bombay Shows Greatest Mortality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1.

Bombay reported 2,796 deaths, out of a total of 5,230 from plague in India. Last week there were 725 deaths in Central India ; 660 in the Punjab ; 413 in the Central Provinces and 331 in the United Provinces from the same cause. Mysore reported 142 fatal cases ; Burma 80 ; Bengal 48 ; Madras 17 ; Kashmir 19 ; and Rajputana 8. Altogether there were 7,067 sezares.

SIR J. LA TOUCHE.

Reception of the Rajput Deputation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 1

Sir J. Digges La Touche has agreed to accept a Farewell Address from the Rajput community represented by the Rajput Mahasabha. The Address will be presented by the representatives, through a deputation of Rajputs at Government House, Allahabad, on the 14th instant.

INDIA AND THE FUNDS.

"TIMES" SUGGESTS INDIA MIGHT RELIEVE MONEY STRESS.

Indian Currency Act's Maximum Investment Already Made.

INDIA'S RESERVE: £4,250,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The *Times*, in its Financial article, suggests that the stringency prevailing in the Money Market might be relieved if the India Council release some of the sovereigns lodged in the Bank of England and invest the proceeds in short-dated Obligations.

The article says that the Indian Government is considered one of the bases of circulation.

[The Reuter message concerning the financial position of the Government of India in relation to the London Money Market, says a Commercial Correspondent, means that the home market wants the Indian Government to release part of the Currency Reserve held in London in order to relieve the stringency there.

This Reserve amounts to four and a quarter millions in gold, and is reserved by law for securing the encashment of Currency Notes.

To apply any part of it for investment in any form is illegal.

The maximum investment allowed by the Indian Currency Act has already been made, namely twelve crores of rupees.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Clause Two Adopted.

MR. LLYOD-GEORGE CONDEMNS THE ACTION OF THE LORDS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The Lords have adopted Clause II. of the Education Bill with the Archbishop of Canterbury's and other amendments.

Mr Lloyd-George, speaking at Spalding, said the Lords were mutilating the Education Bill and the situation had become intolerable.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

Committee Stage Passed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1

The House of Commons have concluded the Committee stage of the Plural Voting Bill after the Closure had been applied.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

The obstruction *re* plural voting suddenly collapsed. Instead of an all-night sitting, the House of Commons rose at 9-30.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Mr. Morley and the Mahomedan Deputation.

CHANGES IN SERVICE PAY EXPLAINED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Mr. Morley, replying to Mr. O'Donnell, said that he had seen the newspaper statements that Aga Khan, Sayed Mahomed, and Mahomed Yusuf, members of the Mahomedan Deputation to Lord Minto recently, had condemned the Partition of Bengal, but that he knew nothing of their opinions.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. Haldane, replying to Mr. Rees in the House of Commons, said that the recent changes in service pay would result in the gradual reduction of the additional charge imposed on the Indian revenues by the increased pay in 1902.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Not "Common Criminals."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The treatment of Suffragettes as common criminals has aroused considerable feeling and the Magistrate yesterday ordered them to be treated as first class misdemeanants.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

The Suffragettes are to the treated as first-class misdemeanants.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TELEGRAPH RATES TO INDIA.

No Reduction Likely.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Mr. Morley, replying to Sir Edward Sassoon, said that the development of the telegraph traffic to India since 1905 is not such as to justify a further endeavour to obtain a reduction of rates. The matter would, he said, continue to receive careful attention.

THE OUTRAGE NEAR AMOY.

The Assault on English Doctors.

COMPENSATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, in the course of his reply to several questions put by Mr. Rees, said that enquiry is being made at the proper quarters whether the assailants of Dr. Horne and Mr. Eadie near Amoy have been arrested.

The Foreign Secretary further stated that Sir John Jordan has been authorised by the Government to suggest that they should be handsomely compensated for the outrage.

AFRICAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Duty to be Increased.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The African Liquor Traffic Conference, which is being held at Brussels, has agreed to increase the duty to one hundred francs.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

THE FRONTIER DISPUTE.

Pressure on the Porte by the Powers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that in view of the uncompromising attitude of the Ottoman delegates, on the Frontier Commission, the Persian Ambassador has sounded the British and Russian Embassies with a view to intervention in favour of an equitable settlement. It is understood he obtained favourable replies.

Persia suggested arbitration and the Porte replied requesting the maintenance of the Persian Commissioners and suggesting the presentation of counter proposals, promising to instruct the delegates to modify their present attitude.

LATER.

The British and Russian Embassies have offered the Porte separately their good offices for an equitable settlement of the Persian Frontier dispute which apparently have been well received.

PERSIANS AT KERBELA.

Punishment Demanded for Assailants.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The Persian Ambassador has made energetic representations to the Porte demanding the punishment of those responsible for the attack on Persian subjects at Kerbela.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The British Charge d'Affaires has called the attention of the Porte to the disturbances at Kerbela and complained strongly of the attitude of the authorities at Bagdad.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Improved Relations.

COMMENTS ON THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

An inspired statement has appeared at Berlin which dwells upon the importance of M. Izwolsky's visit as improving the Russo-German relations. The German Government, it adds, is entirely satisfied.

LATER.

The inspired statement at Berlin further says that Germany has no reason for taking exception to the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement*. Russia and Great Britain are quite at liberty to arrange their interests in Persia. If, however, Persia as an independent State makes offers economic or otherwise to Germany, the latter will in no wise be constrained to refuse them in consequence of the Anglo-Russian arrangement.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

£70,000 Looted by Revolutionists.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The Russian Revolutionists have carried out 103 armed raids in the last ten days, securing seventy thousand pounds sterling.

MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

The Gendarmery to be Strengthened.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

Owing to the representations of the Embassies, and notably the British, steps are being taken to complete the Macedonian Gendarmery, and five hundred soldiers have been ordered to join the Gendarmery.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

"Times" Severe Criticism.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Peking criticising the late Chinese manœuvres and commenting upon the inefficiency of the Chinese officers and the inadequate training of the men, but declares that the *materiel* is good and the discipline satisfactory.

The combined forces which took part in the manœuvres did not exceed 24,000 men.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Assurances of Funds.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The China Government, Sir Edward Grey said, had given repeated assurances to the British Government that funds would be provided in time to prevent the suspension of work on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

His Majesty's Government is attentively following the matter of the negotiations for a final Agreement repecting the Suchau-Hangchau-Ningpo Railway, with a view that it should be deferred until the final Agreement for the Canton-Kaulung Railway is concluded.

THE ST. HELENA GARRISON.

Inhabitants' Livelihood Gone.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The garrison of St. Helena left the Island on the 29th instant.

The inhabitants feel most keenly with regard to their being deprived of their means of a livelihood.

FRENCH PATROL CUT UP.

An Officer and 60 Men Annihilated.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

A despatch from Zungeru in Nigeria reports that a French camel patrol of one officer and sixty men has been annihilated by a Senussi force, two hundred miles north-east of Lake Chad, at the [illegible] of August.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS[illegible]

Another Brilliant Victory[illegible]

LONDON, Nove[illegible]

The South Africans footballers h[illegible] Glamorgan by 6 to 3. The latter incl[illegible] Welsh Internationals.

AGRA ZEMINDARS' DEPUTATION.

THE ALIENATION OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

Legislation for Impartible Estates Sought.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 1.

The Memorial presented to the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces at Aligarh, by a Deputation of Agra Zamindars, urging restrictions similar to those in force in Oudh, on the alienation and partition of large ancestral estates, points out that the Zamindars, existing as a class, are bound up with the permanence of British Rule in India. The maintenance of the landed gentry is no less necessary for the people than for themselves. Causes are, however, at work tending to undermine their position and prosperity of ancient families which once occupied high position in the estimation both of the public and of the Government. They are gradually but, none the less, surely being reduced to a state of insignificance and poverty, and the memorialists apprehend that if steps are not taken in the near future to check the operation of these causes, the time cannot be far distant when most of the old families in this province will lose both their influence and their position. Two causes are fast breaking up the ancient families in Agra—the division of Agra Ancestral Estates among a number of heirs and the unrestricted power of alienation of ancestral property. An estate is divided among several heirs ; the position and prestige of the family disappears and in a generation or two the descendants of the once rich and influential Raises are reduced to the position of petty Zamindars or lose their hold on thefamily property altogether.

The worst consequence of this division of the family property is that every heir aspires to represent his ancestor in show and dignity. All aspire to the positoin of a *nawab* or a *raja* and however small a portion they may have got of the ancestral property the fact that they have got some portion is enough to fill their minds with notions of their importance. The feeling that they are the descendants of a *nawab* or a *raja* and the prospect of succession keep them from exerting themselves to earn their living by any independent effort. The result is that both their notions and ways of life lead them to spend beyond their means ; and since they possess the power of alienation of their shares they soon get into debt and into the clutches of the money lender who is always on the look-out for such prey. Thus the rule of division of the family property among all the heirs with unrestricted powers of alienation is the chief cause of the decay of the landed gentry in this province.

The sub-division of estates gives birth to a class of people who are out of tune with their surroundings. Impressed with the ideas of dignity and importance which their ancestors possessed, these impoverished heirs compare their present condition with that of their ancestors, and attribute their altered state to the present regimé, which they are led to think has brought about their ruin and decay. Such ideas breed both unhappiness and discontent and are a menace to the peace and prosperity of the country. Instead of being liberal to their tenants as their ancestors were, they are led, by their straitened circumstances, to be harsh and exacting, and are in consequence at constant war with their tenants. Paradoxical as it may appear, it is the fact that the sub-division of estates is largely due to the stability of the British Rule. For, in former days, the members of a family had no option but to cling to each other and retain the estate intact. Sub-division made them an easy prey to powerful neighbours.

The Memorialists referred to what had been done in Oudh, the Punjab and in Bundelkhund to restrict alienation, and urged Government (1) to make the ancestral estates of ancient families in this province impartible, and place them under the sole and exclusive management of a single heir in the spirit of the principle enacted in Act I of 1866, with such modifications and limitation as circumstances may require ; and (2) to impose effective checks upon the alienation of ancestral estates on the lines of the measures taken for the preservation of the estates of the Taluqdars of Oudh.

Sir James La Touche in replying said that the Memorialists had quoted a reply made by Sir Antony Macdonnell in which he promised for himself and his successors that any scheme placed before Government by the landlords of the province of Agra would receive the most favourable consideration. Six years had since elapsed ; and now on the eve of his departure they asked that legislation may be undertaken. The promise given by Sir Antony Macdonnell, would always be honoured, but he could handly say that a complete scheme has yet been placed before Government. No list of the estates held by ancient families has been prepared. Some at least of these are of the nature of a *raj* or they descend to a single member by special family custom. There is the case of Gursarai, in which the Privy Council has decreed shares to different members of the family. But the estate is indivisible and is managed by one member on behalf of the co-sharers. It is not clear whether it was proposed that estate should descend to one person by rule of primogeniture, the younger members of the family being entitled only to maintenance. Or whether all should be co-shares, one member only being in exclusive management and responsible to his co-sharers for ther share of the profits, They must first ascertain the estates to which the proposed legislation would be applicable, and the special family custom in those estates. They must then consider how far the proposed legislation is in conflict with family custom or with the Mahomedan or Hindu Law, which hitherto has regulated the devolution of the estates. All this inquiry would take time, and all that it is possible for him to do was to hand their Memorial to his succeser.

MURDEROUS ATTACK AT DHARWAR.

Young Lad Shot Dead.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, NOVEMBER 1.

Jealousy and revenge were responsible for a tragedy which occurred at Dharwar on Tuesday night. A party of Europeans, consisting of Mrs. Mollen, wife of the Permanent Way Inspector at Dharwar, her brother Sinclair Fannaken, her sister, aged 19 and one or two others, were returning from the circus, when a European, named Charles O'Neil, confronted the party on the road and accompanied them to Mrs. Mollen's bungalow. On being remonstrated with by Mrs. Mollen, O'Neil was out with a revolver and in attempting to shoot her the bullet passed through her hand. He fired again, but missed her ; whereupon young Fannaken her brother, aged 19, rushed at O'Neil, only to be shot down. O'Neil sent two shots through his abdomen and the boy fell dead. Mrs. Mollen fell weeping over him. O'Neil grew desperate and ran screaming through the street and the whole place was soon astir with the police and neighbours and O'Neil was arrested.

The tragedy is the first of its kind in Dharwar, where [illegible] parties are well known, and naturally the aff[illegible] has cast a gloom over the station. O'Neil is abo[illegible] years of age and recently got three mont[illegible]rd in Bombay. He has been out of wor[illegible] since and appears to have lived on the con[illegible] that he would reinstate himself in the aff[illegible] of Miss Fannaken. But Mrs. Mollen her si[illegible]ld not hear the advances of the reprobate [illegible]pparently nothing to recommend him, and [illegible]ttack on the lady. He is in jail pend[illegible] at Dharwar.

[illegible]ON THE B. I. CHUPRA.

[illegible]e on Board the s. s. Chupra was smoul[illegible] the No. 2 hold throughout the day yes[illegible] and the Clayton's Fire extinguishing [illegible] is still at work and there is every [illegible]y that by to-morrow a satisfactory re[illegible]e known, The Port Trust Fire Service and Anchor Hay Graplets have been [illegible]ngside the vessel for emergency. The [illegible]d the following cargo on board 16,127 [illegible] ; 14,998 cwts linseed ; 28,058 cwts [illegible] 6997 cwts gingelly seed ; 5,294 cwts [illegible] ; 13,226 cwts popyseed ; 1,932 cwts, [illegible] ; 11,057 cwts myrabollams ; 2,000 [illegible]nese ore and besides sundries.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

PRINCESS PATRICIA.

The King's Car Accident.

A NEW COIFFURE.

[BY OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

London is becoming quite gay again. On every hand there are indications that the Autumn season will not fall far of the time-honoured Easter to Goodwood season so far as brilliance in entertaining goes. True there are no Autumn Courts but no one pretends that the Courts are interesting.

Church parade was in full swing last Sunday in the park. Rarely if ever in fact has the beginning of October witnessed such a gathering as that which spread itself between Stanhope and Grosvenor Gates.

The restaurants too are rapidly filling at night and there have been many smart little dinner parties at the Savoy, the Cecil and the Carlton where by the way the new manager has introduced the pretty custom of having a portrait of some popular stage favourite on the menu card. Each night a different beauty smiles from the menu but up to the present Gaiety girls have decidedly preponderated.

PRINCESS PATRICIA.

Princess Patricia has been engaged again—this time to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and, as is the custom on these occasions, a prompt denial has been issued from Clarence House. Hard indeed is the fate of the unmarried but marriageable young princess for whom rumour insists on finding a husband.

The Duke of Connaught's daughter the pretty and popular Princess "Pat" has been mentioned as the probable wife of almost every eligible European prince. It was thought that the Crown Prince of Germany had his eye on his pretty young cousin. Later Princess Patricia's name was coupled with that of Prince Gustavus of Sweden whose choice however fell on her sister Princess Margaret. A year ago society definitely decided that she would be the bride of the King of Spain. A penchant on the part of Princess "Pat" for a young nobleman, not of the blood Royal, is the newest discovery of the Society gossip.

Meanwhile Princess Patricia who has always been one of the most liked of our Princesses, being a typical specimen of English girlhood, fond of music, art and outdoor sports, laughs at rumour for a lying jade and on the very morning when the Sunday press were announcing her supposed engagement to the Grand Duke Micheal she attended service at St. Pauls Church, Knightsbridge, and assured her friends that there was not a shred of truth in the report.

THE CREWE WEDDING.

The Crewe wedding has been the event of the week in town and was responsible for the early return to London of many notable society leaders. Not only had the function some political importance, for the bride's father is Lord President of the Council, but any event even remotely associated with Lord Rosebery at once acquires a unique interest in the eyes of the populace.

So great has been the rush for seats at one or two of the fashionable weddings lately that in this case the most stringent regulations were made with regard to tickets. Admission without the magic little slip of pasteboard was impossible, the result being that Wilton-place was blocked with sightseers determined to get a glimpse of the pretty young bride and the many notabilities who were invited to see her married.

"The prettiest wedding of the year" was the verdict heard on all sides in the church and indeed the pretty and vivacious looking young bride, the bevy of girl friends who acted as bridesmaids and the two winsome baby girls who followed in their train together made as pretty a picture as one could wish to see. The bride looked radiant as leaning on the arm of Captain Coats, A. D. C. to the Viceroy of Ireland, she passed into the vestry. Lady Celia had bowed to convention inasmuch as she wore the regulation ivory duchesse satin—the brides of the season have been affecting *crepe de chine*—but the satin was veiled in glorious old lace, a family possession. The bride's twin sister, Lady Cynthia, who is fair as Lady Celia, is dark, was one of the five grown up bridesmaids, who were alike dressed in the palest sea green *ninon* with high satin waist belts of the same shade, huge black velvet hats with sweeping plumes and a single streamer of black tulle reaching far below the waist. With their bouquets of pink Malmaisons bound round with black velvet they made a most effective quintette. The two tiny girls—one was Miss Sibyl O'Neill, daughter of Lady Annabel O'Neill, Lady Celia's married sister,—were dressed in white and had wreathes of ivy in their hair. Each bridesmaid wore a diamond slide, the gift of the bridegroom.

No one attracted more attention among all the brilliant throng assembled in the church than did the bride's pretty grandmother Lady Hermione Graham. "Isn't she a picture ?" one heard it whispered, and certainly nothing could have been more charming than the slim figure, erect in spite of its years clad in lavender grey, a lovely old fichu fine as a cobweb and a simple grey bonnet of an old fashioned pattern tied under the chin. Lady Hermione is one of the very few women in Society who cultivate old ladyhood. With her white hair falling in soft curls round her brow, her soft blue eyes, pretty colour and sweet smile, Lady Hermione is a delightful anomaly in these days when seventy disdains grey hair and dresses like seventeen.

Another interesting figure was the Countess of Crewe, the bride's young stepmother, who looked very stately in a Princess gown of dark blue velvet. Lady Crewe by the way sent out all the invitations for the wedding and reception, out typewritten. This sensible but somewhat daring innovation was instituted at Crewe House some little time ago. Lady Crewe too was responsible for the novel arrangements of the wedding presents at Crewe House, the bride's gifts being placed in one room and those of the bridegroom in another. The presents were really lovely, the bridegroom's gifts to Lady Celia including a diamond and sapphire pendant and a pendant composed of the 15th Hussars' badge in red enamel. Lord Crewe gave his daughter a diamond tiara and a diamond ring, Lady Crewe two diamond bracelets and Lord Rosebery a diamond pendant.

THE KING'S MOTOR CAR.

Even Royalty sometimes falls a victim to the moods of the motor-car. The Royal motor-car—King Edward, is becoming an inveterate motorist in these days—had been sent to meet the King at Newmarket where he had journeyed by special saloon for the Autumn race meeting, but when the King entered the car, the chaffeur was unable to coax it out of the station yard.

There was nothing for it but for the King to alight and before a private vehicle could be borrowed to convey his Majesty to the Royal apartments at the Jockey Club, King Edward himself with his customary common sense had decided to entrust his Royal person to the humble cab. The lucky cabman, the first on the rank outside the station, now treasures the gold sovereign handed to him by the Equerry and declares that nothing will induce him to change it. Half an hour later the recalcitrant motor car came to its senses and the King motored over to Moulton Paddocks at night where he dined with his old friend Sir Ernest Cassel.

A capital story by the way is being related of His Majesty and, as I happen to know, a true one. The little incident occurred in connection with the recent Royal visit to Aberdeen. The King was chatting at the luncheon table with the wife of the Lord Provost who a few minutes earlier had been knighted in celebration of the King's visit. On the little card which denoted her place at table was inscribed "Mrs. Lyon" and this the King noticed. Without saying a word His Majesty picked up the card and proceeded in leisurely fashion to obliterate the word "Mrs." and in its place write "Lady." As may be imagined this tactful recognition of the fact that the wife shares in the husband's honours greatly delighted the new-made knight's lady.

QUEEN NATALIE.

Queen Natalie of Servia, the mother of the ill-fated King of Servia, who with his queen met their death at the assassin's hands a few years ago, visited London for the first time in her life this week. It is a curious fact that Queen Natalie who is a familiar figure in most European capitals should never have set foot in London till now and it was characteristic of the unhappy queen the story of whose life is tragedy epitomised that she should have chosen to spend the few hours she had in London in the poverty-stricken East End. The former Queen of Servia was on a visit to Lord and Lady Clifford of Chudleigh at their South Devonshire seat, but so far as was known her programme did not include a visit to London.

It was on Tuesday last that a dark-eyed and still handsome woman dressed in deep mourning and accompanied by two ladies in waiting called upon Father Bernard Vaughan, the brother of the late cardinal.

"Take me to your East End. Show me your poorest, your very worst," said the Queen to the priest, "and I will see if I can help them."

On each Tuesday it is Father Vaughan's habit to visit the children at the Commercial-road Catholic Schools and his mission house in the heart of the East End. Unrecognised by the crowd the Queen accompanied the priest on his round, and visited many houses in Slumland. Greatly interested with all she saw, Queen Natalie wished to return at night when Father Vaughan preaches at the street corners to great gatherings of men, but the priest prevailed upon her not to run the risk. "I will come back" were her farewell words before she left England for Biarritz.

THE ACADEMY OF HUMANITIES.

Dr. Reich, the distinguished Hungarian professor, who discoursed to the fashionable world on Plato during the season has now fairly launched his Academy of the Humanities. The Academy has been established in the Royal Borough of Kensington in a quiet hall beyond the reach of the street noises. Judging by the audience present at the formal opening of the Academy yesterday afternoon the humanities make their appeal almost exclusively to the feminities.

Charmingly dressed ladies filled the hall and for each lady there was a comfortable arm chair and a footstool. Dr. Reich insists upon his hearers being provided with proper comforts so that nothing may distract their attention from the consideration of the humanities, which as explained by the doctor resolved themselves into Art, Literature, History and Philosophy. Another thing Dr. Reich insists upon and that is talk. He is no believer in the gospel of silence. Talk, he told the fair Academicians, is the greatest intellectual stimulus in the world and as a matter of fact the professor expects each and all of his votaries to take part in the elaborate discussions which follow his own utterances. As the first step to a fuller comprehension of the humanities, Dr. Reich is organising a Greek class for society ladies, many of whom have sent in their names as students.

THE FASHIONABLE COIFFURE.

Since the Autumn-Winter season began I have noticed, at the Opera, a number of exquisitely dressed women with hair which was absolutely guiltless of ondulations. The effect was most fascinating, and curiously enough, smooth hair makes a woman look singularly young. For some time past we have been giving the go-by to stiff waves, they are still very dear to the heart of the shop girl, but women who go in for artistic dressing will have nothing to do with them. Any who feel doubtful about what I have said with regard to the youthfulness of smooth hair can test the matter for themselves. Let them wave the front of the hair carefully, arrange it on the fashionable puff over the forehead and then take note of the effect in a looking-glass, afterwards let the hair be arranged in the same way with the waves brushed out and a "natural" effect obtained : the difference as regards "age" will at once be realised. The severe princess style which accords so well with the plain coiffure will be very fashionable for dinner-dresses this winter. At the hem of the dresses there will be an immense amount of material, but over the bust and hips the material will be perfectly plain. For velvet this style is ideal and the rich effect is greatly enhanced by the addition of a band of fur on the extreme hem of the robe.

"THE SPIRIT OF UNREST"

Lord Rosebery in a recent speech of his on the increase of insanity amongst us, spoke strongly on the fact that the cause was the terrific pace we now live at, the rush of our modern life, and the excessive tax in consequence, on the entire nervous system.

There is no doubt about it, that the Spirit of Unrest is increasing, in alarming proportions. We are no longer content with the simple pleasure and homely joys of our forbears, but crave incessant excitement and change. The pleasures that are durable, that call forth all that is best in us such as the sanctity of home, the cultivation of the mind, the quietude of Nature, no longer attract the generality of people ; they demand something more superficial, something that requires not so much power of will and depth of feeling but that appeals to the senses, and helps to submerge all that is fundamental, and therefore productive of seriousness.

"Eat, drink and be merry, and let us forget that we have to die," might be said to be the motto of the greater majority of people, and so they rush madly after so-called pleasures craving always for change and fresh excitements. Both physically and spiritually the rush of modern life is to the utmost extent harmful. The tired body, and the tired mind with its wracked nerves, gets no repose, and the soul, stunted and dwarfed by the continuous search for the material and the superficial, loses its power of influence and restraint. For we have no time left, wherewith to possess ourselves, to grow mentally, to cultivate and hearken to our spiritual nature. The power of quietude, of rest, of release from nervous tension and nervous strain, is the most health-giving force in the world.

Tired nature will eventually take her revenge, and is it worth it, are we happier, do these social amenities really satisfy us ?

I think not, for what does one see but discontent and dissatisfaction, boredom almost bordering on despair, as a result of this modern unrest !

Even our pleasures we take too hardly, and generally the productive result after the occasion is, that we are overtired, overwrought and overfed !

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is indeed true and a certain amount of recreation, both mentally and physically, is absolutely necessary and conducive to health.

Therefore, it is right and wise to accept the pleasures that come our way, to enjoy them thoroughly so long as we do not make them the aim and object of our existence, for the craving once aroused becomes insatiable, and old age in consequence one of absolute misery and discontent. Modern life is so complex, so complicated, so superficial, so unsatisfying ; we demand so much, and the happiest people are those who are content with so little ; such simple pleasures as a day in the country, the discovery of a new plant, the reading of a good book, the meeting with congenial friends, the homely quiet of domesticity, with its many little labours of love.

The trivialities of life, which rightly husbanded, bring content and peace, and form a fitting background of enjoyment, for the larger happenings which in their turn come to nearly all of us.

Occasional solitude, thoughtful communion with oneself, these are necessary to the spiritual development of each one of us, and so we find mental balance and mental poise, a sure safeguard against modern unrest, and the many evils resulting from it.

M. DE VERE.

"THE STRAWBERRY LEAVES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your interesting notice of Lord Cranbrook you say he rose from "Plain esquire to the strawberry leaves." My wife informs me that only Dukes are privileged to wear the golden leaves. No mere man would venture to oppose a lady on matters of heraldry, of course, but "I hae ma doots," so perhaps you will enlighten us both—

Yours, &c.,

NOTHING BUT LEAVES.

[The term "the strawberry leaves" signifies those members of the Peerage above the rank of viscount, and is derived from the gilt ornaments in the form of strawberry leaves surmounting the coronet of earls, marquesses, dukes and Princes and Princesses of the Blood. The latter sport two leaves only, while dukes and duchesses have eight; marquesses four, and four pearls, (silver balls) while earls and countesses, who have the handsomest of diadems, sport eight silver balls on their coronets, mounted on gilt spikes, with the same number of strawberry leaves alternating between them. Curiously enough Princes and Princesses of "the Blood Royal" have no strawberry leaves.]

BERLIN LETTER.

INTERNATIONAL LAND ASSOCIATION.

The Cancer Institute.

HUNGARIAN HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, OCT. 12.

THE Hungarian Secessionist Party recently invited some 33 members of the London Eighty Club to visit Budapest and hospitably entertained them in that city. Working hand in hand with the actual hosts, amongst whom Count Apponyi and the Minister of Commerce, Franz Kossuth, were especially prominent, the Hungarian Government also did all in its power to render the visitors' sojourn in Hungary's Capital as pleasant as possible. Fraternisation banquets were given and lectures and discussions on Hungarian politics took place, guests and hosts repaired in a body to the grave of Louis Kossuth the famous apostle of Hungarian Independence. The ostentatious efforts of the founders of the feast to interest their guests in the industrial conditions of Hungary, on the one hand, and in the national aspirations of the Secessionist party, on the other, leave no room for doubt but that, on the part of the Hungarians, this visit was not regarded as a mere private exchange of courtesies, but as a matter of far-reaching and conscious, if perhaps phantastic, political plans and aspirations.

WHAT AIMS CAN THE HUNGARIANS HAVE IN VIEW ?

The formation of personal friendly relations which may at some future time become useful political ? The clearing up of the misapprehension with which the anti-Austrian policy of the Hungarians has hitherto been regarded by Englishman, who could not comprehend how a few words of command could jeopardise the existence of a mighty Empire ? All this may have something to do with the matter, but the designs of the Hungarian leaders go deeper than that. They wish to entice British capital to Hungary, to arouse British interest in the industrial developments which it is proposed to carry out. Now, if these industries are to prosper and succeed, it will be necessary to erect a tariff boundary against Austria, and it is probable that the Hungarians reckon, that if England once becomes a participant in the industrial prosperity of their country, she will support the policy of a commercial separation between Austria and Hungary. Of themselves, they cannot hope to raise their country to a high pitch of industrial success for they lack the necessary capital and the people have not had the requisite business training. But the essential part of the Hungarian scheme is not confined to things commercial, it stretches forth into

THE DOMAIN OF POLITICS.

THESE men are dreamers who fondly imagine that, once the Austrian yoke is thrown off, Hungary will become the first Power in the Balkans, assume the hegemony of the small Balkan States, and that, in this wise, she will gain a leading position in the world. To this end, they wish even now, to ensure England's support, and this inclines one to think that they already see the time for action looming in a not too distant future. A beautiful dream—still only a dream. That the Hungarian Nationalists should find it possible to put their faith in such a visionary future does all honour to their patriotism, but it says very little for their ability to grasp the actual circumstances of the case as it stands, and to estimate them at their true value. Without Austria, what would Hungary be, either politically or industrially ? Lacking financial resources of her own, and with her industries dependent on foreign enterprise, foreign acquirements and foreign culture, she could only hope to rank as a second or third rate power ! The Hungarian nobles would, after a time, probably look back regretfully to the days when, as members of the mighty Austro-Hungarian Empire, they played their part in the active and self-reliant labours of a first-class power. And, in the bright light of reality, the dream of becoming the predominating partner in the Balkans dissolves and is dissipated. There is no racial antipathy so strong, so unbridgeable as that existing between the Magyars and the Slavs of the Balkans. The Roumanians, whose kindred are being oppressed by the Hungarians, would never consent to become Magyar vassals. So far then, the Hungarian plans are still

NOTHING MORE THAN PHANTASIES.

And it is probable that the hoped-for political results of the English visit will not emerge from the realms of fancy. It can hardly be, that a few cordial words will cause the Englishmen to cast off their reserve and to take up the cudgels on behalf of Hungary against Austria. Judging from the tone of the British Press and from the utterances of leading members of the Eighty Club, there can be no doubt but that the political world in England will maintain its attitude of non-interference in the case of Hungary as of other nations. But although the visit will remain substantially without result, still the invitation by the Hungarian Secessionist Party is not without its interesting feature—it shows how farreaching the aspirations of the Hungarians are.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

The 23rd conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law, which was formed in 1873 was held from the 2nd to the 5th of October in Berlin in the room of the Chamber of Commerce and in the concert room of the Theatre Royal. These meetings of the English society in foreign countries have for their primary object to get to know the legal institutions and ideas of the various civilized nations, and to further mutual knowledge by personal contact with commercial and legal people who have similar aims to their own. The great success of the Berlin conference lay in the fact that the attempts to settle the most important legal proceedings for international commerce were received with great interest. Of course the questions of international law were again mentioned. But the secretary of the English Peace Association who handed in the usual report concerning international courts of arbitration, was obliged to state that in the last year, not one case had been brought before the permanent court of arbitration. Papers about submarine warfare and the abolition of the search of neutral shaps and commercial blockades were prompted by the Russo-Japanese war. The interest in the uniform

LEGAL ARRANGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

was much stronger. Especially the question of international regulations on bills of exchange was brought nearer solution through a comparative study handed in by the Berlin Guild of the Elders of Commerce. The discussion concerning the acknowledgement and nationality of foreign companies was very lively. Whether this should be decided by the place of foundation or the seat of the principal management, or the place or business, and to what law a company is subject; these still remain open questions. Another point which was said to be ripe for uniform international settlement, is the legal definition of the idea of general average. Standards have already been laid down for amicable arrangements in the international shipping trade, But doubts have arisen in practice which should now be settled by an international committee. Besides the German International Association for comparative jurisprudence and political economy, the Juridical Association and the Berlin Society of Barristero have also taken part in the arrangements in honour of the International Law Association. The president of the conference, His Excellency Dr. R. Koch (President of the Imperial Bank of Germany) at the end was able to point to the arrangements as an indirect sign that the ungrounded discord between the English and the German nations was disappearing more and more. The increasing exchange of commodities by the merchants and the suggestive exchange of ideas by the lawyers form the most important bases of international legal development.

THE HEIDELBERG INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH.

On the 25th of September a new philanthropic Institute was opened at Heidelburgh, in the presence of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden. Here it is intended to bring together all the means and methods with which, it is hoped, cancer can be successfully combated. Organisations which busy themselves with the supervision and statistical survey of cancer patients already exist in several European countries. There is a special cancer-ward at the Berlin Royal Infirmary; experimental research into the origin and cause of this dread disease is, thanks to a munificent endowment by a private gentleman, being carried on at the Frankfurt Institute of Therapy. At the new Heidelberg Institute it is intended to prosecute simultaneously the study of all the remedial agencies hitherto employed. For the carrying out of this work, a special surgical department for cancer patients is of the utmost importance and the celebrated surgeon, Professor Czerny, who has the superintendence of the whole establishment, will perform the operations. The diseased tissue, removed by the surgeon's knife, is to be transferred to another department, where it will be subjected to all manners of tests and experiments at the hands of a competent staff of experts in the spheres of biology, bacteriology, chemistry and anatomy. In a third department some 50 patients, who cannot be subjected to an operation, are to be carefully nursed and the effect of all remedies which may possibly destroy the cancer cells or prevent the growth of such, will be investigated here. Further, the medical attendants of all such patients as may leave the Institute uncured, will be asked to co-operate in a system of supervision of these patients after their return to their own homes, and in order to facilitate this, aid-grants will be allowed to all ex-patients who do not expressly decline them. It is hoped that, in this way, it will be possible to calculate the influence of the domestic conditions, of the nature of the soil, and of the food upon the origin and development of cancer with somewhat more reliance. The Institute also offers splendid opportunities to genuine scientific inquirers who may come forward with fresh discoveries or offer new suggestions.

THE GREAT EXPENSE

of this Institute dedicated at the same time to the cause of humanity and to the prosecution of scientific research is covered by the magnanimous donations of a large number of private individuals. The first move in the matter was taken by Professor Czerny at the international Congress of Surgeons, six years ago. His appeal has met with a sympathetic reception in all parts of the German Empire. Germany is prepared to make great sacrifices in the fight against cancer, as in the struggle with consumption. Even now, the reports made by authoritative scientific pioneers, at the recent Congress for Cancer Research held at Frankfurt-on-Main, strike a more hopeful note. It is to be hoped, that Czerny's desire, that cancer may, in the near future, be numbered amongst the preventive and curable diseases, will be fulfilled.

THE BERLIN ROYAL LIBRARY.

The Annual Report of the Berlin Royal Library which has just been issued in the first of its kind to make its appearance under the superintendence of the new Director-General, Professor Harnack. This famous theologian and biblical scholar is possessed of such rare organising talent, that without relinquishing his chair at the University he has been entrusted with the directorship of the Royal Library and with the introduction of the new order of things necessitated by the forthcoming removal of the library to the new and modern premises which are already well on the way towards completion. One of the first regulations introduced under the Harnack regime affected the conditions under which the Library could be used by the public, inasmuch as the time limit for the return of borrowed books was reduced from four to three weeks, and very stringent measures were instituted for the collection of overdue volumes. This new regulation was, at first, severely criticised, and even now, the objection that scientific studies are considerably prejudiced by the short loan period has by no means become silent. But, on the whole, the great bulk of those who use the Library have fallen in with the new order of things, and it is worthy of notice that the public been educated to the exercise of greater punctuality. It is interesting to note, that a systematic and close examination of old collections in the Library has resulted in the recovery of nearly a dozen rare printed pages and fragments of such. *Inter alia*, four leaves of an old printed work by Peter Schoeffer, Gutenberg's partner as well as examples early French printing were discovered in this way.

L. ASCH.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, now on special duty in the Political Department, to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S.

Mr. Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay *vice* the Honourable Mr. Justice Basil Scott, M. A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., on return to duty, is to be Political Agent, Bhor.

Mr. R. P. Lambert to be District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh. Risaldar S. K. Bapat to act as District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, pending further orders. Mr. I. C. Boyd to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, and Mr. P. A. Kelly to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. W. G. Clabby to be Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police *vice* Mr. L. H. Spence.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty to be District Superintendant of Police, Surat, *vice* Mr. Clabby.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district. Mr. Broomfield is also appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

L V M Robertson, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district. Mr. Robertson is also appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H. Murray, Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Surat, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date of his relief.

Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. A. N. Master, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the date of relief.

The following appointments with effect from 28th July 1906 are *vice* Mr. E. Gray, Bar.-at-Law, I. C. S., retired :—

Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., on return to duty, is to act as Collector of Belgaum and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Belgaum District. Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Kanara. Mr. J. C. Ker, I. C. S., on return to duty is to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. H. A. Clayton, I. C. S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., on return to duty to be Collector of Poona and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona District.

The Reverend P. G. A. Tibbs to be Chaplain of Colaba.

The Reverend G. R. A. Courtice, Chaplain of Colaba, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days, combined with furlough on medical certificate for one year, ten months and twenty-two days.

The services of the Reverend E. S. Thomas, Junior Chaplain, on return from furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, M. B. (Aberd.) M. S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B. A. (Oxon), I. C. S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., to be Second Assistant.

Dr. Pym, the Bishop of Bombay on Wednesday evening (24th), in the presence of a large and representative gathering, performed the ceremony of consecrating the new Church of the S. P. G. Mission at Hubli, which was named "The Church of the Ascension." The Missionary in charge is the Rev. J. W. Kemble, who was not only mainly instrumental in collecting the funds for the new edifice, but who also personally supervised the work during construction with keen interest. A concert was held at Hubli a few weeks ago in aid of the funds for providing an organ for this Church, but as the amount realised was not sufficient for the purpose, another concert is to be held shortly. On Thursday morning the Bishop held a Confirmation Service in the newly-consecrated Church, when a number of candidates, chiefly Native Christians, were presented.

THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.

Amendment Bill before Select Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, November 1.

The Punjab Tenancy Act Amendment Bill which has just been placed before the Punjab Legislative Council aims at extending to the tenant those mercies which in hard times the Government show to the landlord. Hence the Bill provides (in substance) as follows :—"When the payment of land revenue is remitted or suspended in whole or in part, a Revenue Officer may remit or suspend, as the case may be, the payment of the rent of that land in a proportionate amount. When the payment of rent has been suspended, it shall remain suspended while the land revenue is suspended. If the landlord collects from a tenant rent which has been remitted or is under suspension, the Revenue Officer may recover the amount from the landlord plus a penalty of equal amount and reimburse the tenant. Such refund and penalty shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land revenue."

These, in brief, are the main provisions of the Bill. On being circulated for opinion it was well received by the Judicial and Revenue Officers, the criticism being confined to matters of detail.

The question which has given rise to most discussion is whether a clause should be inserted sanctioning the payment to the landlord of suspended or remitted rent, provided the tenant makes such payment voluntarily and not under any sort of pressure.

The Select Committee decided that the suggested clause was likely to give rise to undesirable contention and ought to be omitted. They point out that the power given to the Revenue Officer in the matter is discretional, and it is unlikely where a tenant who knows he is involuntarily paying the landlord, that the Revenue Officer will needlessly interfere and order a refund with penalty.

THE MYSORE MURDER CASE.

Europeans Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, November 1.

Mr. H. H. Sparkes Justice of the Peace passed orders in the case in which Europeans Vardon and Mellor are charged with murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and doing a rash and negligent act, the allegation being that on the night of the 3rd of September the accused caused the death of a sweeper named Narainan at the Cauvery Electric Works at Sivasamudram by administering to him carbolic acid mixed with brandy. The Magistrate expresses his opinion that it is not proved that the deceased died from carbolic acid poisoning; that the prosecution case in this respect rests mainly on carbolic acid poison having been found in the 1st accused's house and on the dying declaration of the deceased; but that he is unable to accept the dying declaration as a sufficiently safe statement on which to form an opinion that the deceased died from carbolic acid poisoning. He considers the evidence of prosecution generally insufficient to warrant the conclusion that the accused caused the deceased's death; that there was no motive shown why accused should cause the death of the accused, especially as the presence of poison in the deceased subject can be satisfactorily accounted for. Mr. Sparkes, therefore, discharged both the accused under Section 253 of the Indian Penal Code.

DEATH OF THE CHUNAMPET ZEMINDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, November 1.

I regret to record the death yesterday, at Chunampet, in the Chingleput District, of the Hon'ble C. Muthukamara Swamy Moodelliar, Zemindar of Chunampet. The deceased was one of the very small body of landed aristocracy in South India, who, by capacity and culture set an example to others of his class in the management of their estates to the benefit alike to themselves and their tenants. The deceased was a Graduate of the Madras University. As Secretary of the Madras Landholders' Association, he did much useful work in promoting the interest of the community, of which he was so capable and estimable a representative.

About two years ago, when the Maharajah of Bobili resigned his seat on the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Mathukumara Swamy Moodelliar was selected by Lord Ampthill to fill the vacancy as a representative of the landed aristocracy of the Presidency.

DEATH OF LIEUT. BUSHELL.

Victim of Enteric.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, November 1.

I regret to report the death of Lieutenant Bushell R. E., this morning at the Station Hospital from enteric fever, after about a fortnight's illness. The funeral will take place this afternoon. The sad occurrence has cast a gloom over Bangalore Society among whom the deceased was very popular. He joined the Sappers and Miners here about four years ago.

Lieutenants Conran and Pringle and Corporal Selman of the Royal Engineers, are all down with Enteric.

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, November 1.

The Maharaja of Mysore goes on a tour to Calcutta and Northern India during the ensuing cold weather.

FIXTURES IN FREIGHT RATES.

Business Hardening.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, November 1.

Freight rates have been fully maintained with a hardening tendency, as owners are very firm and disinclined to give way to meet shippers, who offer 6d. less than what meets the owners' ideas. Business is consequently checked for the moment.

The s. s. "Musician" is reported fixed at Home at 14s. for November loading. The Wilson Liner "Morocco" for early December is engaged for 2,000 tons at 13s. 6d., and is now holding for 14s.

Speculators booked 2,500 tons for November and 2,000 for December at 13s. 6d. for Hamburg. The Hansa Line booked 3,000 tons for January at 14s. 6d.; 2,600 tons for February; and 3,700 tons for March at 15s., and is now holding for higher rates.

The Wheat Markets up-country are quieter and show signs of giving way, but the rise in freights must check business for a time.

JAMNAGAR SUCCESSION.

Ranjitsinghi's Appeal to Mr. Morley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, November, 1.

A *Pioneer* Special dated London, 1st of November, says that Prince Ranjitsinghji's Solicitors have presented a petition to Mr. Morley setting forth the Prince's claims to the Jamnagar Succession.

The development of the chrome mines in the Mysore State by the Mysore-Chrome Syndicate promises to be yet another factor in materially swelling the revenue earnings of the S. M. Railway, as large quantities of chrome ore are expected to be transported from Mysore to Marmagao for shipment.

ELECTRIC POWER SCHEME IN THE PUNJAB.

Great Possibilities for Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, October 31.

The scarcity and cost of good coal has hitherto retarded industrial development in the Punjab, but there is a good prospect that science will at last step into the breach. Negotiations are being carried on with the Government of India with the object of bringing cheap and reliable electric power into the heart of this Province. The intention of promoters is to take over the power from the Kashmir Durbar at Abbottabad and to carry it for distribution to districts lying between Wazirabad and Peshawar. It would seem a long way to take power from Kashmir, but since it matters not a bit to consumers where the power comes from so long as it is brought at a reasonable cost there is no need to trouble about the technical details. The openings for employment of electric power in Northern Punjab are as great as in most other places. It is true that there is no large demand for power at the present time, for he would be an enterprising individual who promoted any industry requiring large power in districts where the price of this power, however derived, is made the same or cheaper than the cost to the competitors. The state of affairs is notably changed; industries have become remunerative and such things as electric railways, water-pumping, and the raising of water levels for irrigation purposes appear. There are many comparatively small patches of cultivable land not commanded by the existing irrigation canals because they are slightly above the surrounding level. An electric pump meets the difficulty at once. The essential fact is that there is an incessant struggle in certain forms of industry against the ever increasing cost of power that keeps them going, and hence the readiness with which an industry will arise round cheap power.

In Great Britain as in India coalfields are surrounded by flourishing industries. In America large hydro-electric plants are similarly surrounded. In industries it is the possession of cheap power, and it has been said with perhaps a great deal of truth that as the world's supply of coal diminishes the drift of civilisation will be towards the sources of available hydraulic energy.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

Condition of the Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, November 1.

A Correspondent with the Chitral Relief Troops writes from Nowshera on the 31st of October that the 39th Garhwal Rifles and the 40th Pathans have reached Nowshera. Both Regiments did a double march from Chakdara to Dargai and both were hospitably entertained to lunch and dinner by the Officers of the Guides at Mardan.

The 40th Pathans leave by rail for Jhelum to-night, but the 39th will stop in Nowshera for three days.

Although there was some sickness amongst the troops on the return journey from Chitral, the health of the men has been excellent. Unfortunately this statement cannot be made with reference to the supporting columns which waited at Chakdara while reliefs took place. Chakdara has never been a healthy place, but the amount of fever contracted this year by the sepoys beats any previous record. Men flocked to the hospital in batches, so that a very large percentage of the sepoys of every regiment would have been unable to march, had any urgent call been made for them from the direction of Chitral. At the end of time and when the troops were being withdrawn, no less than 130 men were sent back sick by rail from Dargai. On the following day 75 more sick were despatched and the day after that, there was another party of over 50.

The condition of Captain Street of the 55th Cokes' Rifles, who was seriously ill with enteric fever at Chakdara, has much improved.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Posting of Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, November 1.

In addition to the postings of Medical Officers of the Foreign Department, notified yesterday the following have been arranged :—

Major P. J. Lumsden, I. M. S., will be posted as Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, on his return to duty.

Major H. Burden, on relief by Major Lumsden, will be posted an Agency Surgeon in Gilgit, relieving Captain McCarrison, who will then proceed to assume charge of the appointment of Agency Surgeon, Alwar.

Major Scott-Moncrieff will, when relieved by Capt. McCarrison, be posted as Residency Surgeon in Mewar, relieving Major J. Fisher, who is posted as Agency Surgeon in the Eastern States of Rajputana *vice* Major V. G. Drake-Brockman, who is compelled to proceed on medical leave.

Lt.-Col. A. M. Crofts, C. I. E., will return in December to his appointment of Administrative Officer in the North-West Frontier Province, relieving Lieutenant Colonel G. W. P. Dennys, who will revert to his appointment of Civil Surgeon, Peshawar.

Captain Fleming, who will be relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Dennys, will then be posted as medical officer, Turbat-i-Haidari Consulate, *vice* Captain J. W. Watson, who has been granted combined leave.

Captain L. J. M. Deas, on return from leave in December, will return to his appointment of Residency Surgeon in Gwalior.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 31.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List have been posted to Commands as follows, for appointment to the Indian Army :—

Northern Commands :—2nd-Lieutenants G. Hering Smith, V. Brett, D. Wace, W. Grylls, D. Acworth, S. Shirley, L. Wells, H. Blane, R. Inskip, A. Malet, H. Childers, A. Beckam, J. Mackenzie, J. Winter, S. Cookson, K. Barbour, R. Phayre, H. Currey, W. Beazley, A. Martin, T. Reed, F. Squires, H. Cave-Brown, V. Dane, E. Segar, W. Blood, F. Yeates-Brown, and A. Gwatkin.

Western Command—2nd-Lieutenants G. Lindsell, F. Welch, E. Forb, C. Western, L. Harbord, C. Good, R. Yearsley, A. Beaman, F. Fairbrother, H. Turner, W. Trail, H. Studdy, W. James, L. Bevington, A. Broughton, R. Duncan, H. Ismay, W. Fraser, H. Reilly, H. Morrell, H. Johnson, E. Lake, C. Spankie, R. Price, E. Poole, W. Elphinston, and E. Levin.

Eastern Command.—2nd Lieutenants N. Graeme, A. Smith, C. Jopp, M. Kennedy, J. Wilcox, N. Bray, G. Tomes, H. Marsh, L. Morse, S. Woodhouse, A. Binny, A. Brooke, P. Thompson, R. Toker, E. Stack, E. Chesney, W. Clark, and G. Mainwaring.

Secunderabad Division :—2nd Lieutenants C. Cleaver, C. Reyne, J. Story, A. Simpson, P. Loch, and R. Jenkins.

Lieutenant F. Hamilton, 1st Essex Regiment and 2nd Lieutenant P. Jones, 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, have been posted to the Secunderabad Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

SIMLA, November 1.

Lieutenant Rose of the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 4th Battalion, of that Regiment.

Capt. Pears of the Scottish Rifles and 2nd Lieut. Herbert Stepney of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, have been permitted to resign their Commissions.

Lieut. A. Ross, R. E., embarked on the 19th of October for a tour of duty in India.

The Secretary of State for India has approved of the Officers of the Indian Army at the Staff Colleges and on Study leave in Japan being seconded in their Regiments on return from leave.

Capt. L. H. Close, R. E. is posted to the Military Works in the Western Command.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN INDIA.

A True Story.

A Correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes :—"What are these girls learning to read for? Is it to enable them to spin cotton?" This question, the late Bishop Caldwell stated, was asked of him by a Mahomedan official who visited Edeyengoody shortly after a Girls' School had been established there 60 years ago. In British India with a population of 231 millions there are 53 millions of Mahomedans amongst whom education is almost unknown, so that the remark of the Mussalman quoted above can readily be understood, and even in the Madras Presidency where female education has made the most rapid progress, the number of women and girls who can read and write is only 9 per mille. What would be thought in England if only nine woman in a thousand knew the three "R's?" In commencing work in Tinnevelly one of the first efforts made by the Christian Missionaries was to open schools for girls, and natives looked on with wonder and pity at such unheard of folly, "They will teach the cows next," was their caustic remark. Indian girls have many excellent qualities and they are in no way inferior to their European sisters in intelligence, industry and affection when opportunity is allowed them to exercise these traits of character. If a girl is educated she will not obey her husband, or she will not care to cook his food; such are the common objections made all over India, the falsity of which has been demonstrated over and over again by educated women. It does not follow that a wife should never be consulted by her husband or that she should be content to be a mere chattel in the house to satisfy her master's pleasure and to cook his food. The way to a man's heart is often through his gastronomy and there is much worldy wisdom in the command "Feed the brute," but it was scarcely for this that women were created.

Even in old Indian days Saraswati was the goddess of learning, and Gargi asked intelligent questions, and Maitreyi was instructed in philosophy by her husband the Rishi Yajnavalkya. Mangammal, the Queen of Madura, has left a name in history for all the virtues like good Queen Victoria. "As is the thread so is the cloth, as is the mother so is the child." This is an Indian proverb, and if it is a privilege to have an educated father, it is a double privilege to have an educated mother. Probably little progress will be made until the women themselves take up the matter and prove like Pandita Ramabai and Mrs. Sorabji, of Poona, and Mrs. Sasipada Bannerjee and Mrs. Viresalingam, of Godavery, that Indian women are not only capable of the highest culture, but are also able to lead and to direct others. Southern India may well be proud of Indian ladies like Mrs. S. Satthiamadhan, M. A., the Editor of the *Indian Ladies' Magazine*, Miss Krishnamma, M. A., Miss Govindarajalu, Miss Shanmugam, Mrs. Streenivasa, B. A., Mrs. Gnanam, B. A., and others. Only at the last Conocation of the Madras University two high-caste Brahmin ladies of the orthodox Vaishnava community took their degrees, and they are the first-fruits of the education of women and girls in Mysore. These ladies have won high academical distinction in the face of social, religious and domestic restrictions and prejudices. They have received all the encouragement and assistance they needed by the large-hearted sympathy of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore which is in itself almost unique as the spontaneous action of an enlightened Indian Rajah, himself a Hindu of the Hindus. In a similar way the Maharajah of Travancore supports a flourishing Hindu Girls' College at Trevandrum, and provision is made from State funds for the higher education of women. No longer then can it be said that this subject is entirely ignored in any part of India, and the so-called "benighted" Presidency may certainly claim to lead the way. At the present moment there are two Tinnevelly ladies who are preparing for the next B. A. Examination of the Madras University both of whom are taking up Mathematics as their optional subject, which we venture to say is not common for young girls even in England.

Amongst many difficulties which stand in the way of educating girls in India the most formidable are the marriage customs which require a girl's nuptials to be performed at an early age. Certain classes betrothe even infants, and at the last Bengal Census the returns showed 3,001 wives and 538 widows under the age of one year. Early marriages tend to produce weak offspring and they not only hinder education but are the direct cause of intellecual weakness. Tennyson says :—

> "The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
> Together, dwaf'd or godlike, bond or free.
> If she be small, slight-natured, miserable,
> How shall men grow."

The following conversation translated from the Tamil, is said to have actually taken place between a small intelligent Brahmin girl and her mother. The child was only four years old but according to custom she must be married, and great preparations had been made for the cremony :—

Child.—Why is our house decorated so grandly?

Mother.—It is for your marriage to-morrow, my dear,

Child.—"Marriage", what is that?

Mother,—It means tying on the *tali*,

Child.—What is a *tali*?

Mother.—Look at my neck, there is a *tali* tied on it. We shall make one like this and tie it on your neck.

Child.—You can take off your *tali* and tie it on to me in a moment, so what is all this grand ceremony for in our house?

Mother.—I cannot tie the *tali* on to you. A husband must do that.

Child.—Very well then, let my father tie it on or my brother or our horsekeeper.

Mother.—None of then, can tie on the *tali*; some other man must do that for you.

Child.—What fellow will tie it on to me? What fellow will dare to touch me?

Mother.—Do not abuse everybody like that. You must love your husband. How many wives have offered themselves on the funeral pyre with their husbands—(Sati).

Child.—What is Sati?

Mother.—Sati means that when a husband dies his wife must get into the fire and be burnt with the dead body of her husband.

Child.—If that is Sati then I don't like it and won't do it. I don't want to be married at all.

Mother.—You need not die in that way with your husband. I only told you about it to show you how you ought to love him.

Child.—Must I only love my husband, and he not love me?

Mother.—Oh yes, dear, he will love you too.

Child.—Then if I die before he does, will he jump into the fire and be burnt with me?

Mother.—It is not the custom for any one to perform Sati now. Can't you stop asking troublesome questions and be quite?

Child.—No. I won't be quite. If my husband agrees to burnt with me when I die then only I will agree to marry him. I won't let him tie on the *tali* unless he agrees to that. The child obstinately refused any other terms and at last her parents decided to postpone the marriage until she was a little older,

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Since we drew attention to the important nature of the message cabled by the Superintendent of the Mysore Mine on the 21st September, relative to the recent discovery in McTaggart's section of the property says the Madras paper the matter has attracted widespread interest and been commented upon by a large number of our contemporaries. The full significance of the discovery, of course, has yet to be determined; time and further explorations alone can show it, but that it is of the highest importance to Mysore Shareholders, we think, admits of doubt. In official circles it is only natural that a certain amount of reticence should be observed pending more extensive developments; from enquiries we have made, however, we are able to state that the management is highly pleased with the discovery, not merely on account of the satisfactory values reported, but also because of the position in which the new chute of ore has been located. As we before remarked, it is some distance to the west of where the Company has hitherto been carrying on operations in this portion of the property. Moreover, it is noteworthy that no ore chute has ever been met with so far west at anything like the same horizon—a circumstance which points to the probability of this being a new and parallel lode. On the other hand, it may possibly prove t[illegible] the main Champion lode which at some point furth[illegible]orth took a westerly curve, and that the Company h[illegible]een working in McTaggart's section all this ti[illegible] an eastern and poor branch of the lode. If thi[illegible] theory is correct, it may be necessary to m[illegible] view hitherto held by experts, that the souther[illegible]sion of the Champion lode is of little value, [illegible] case the discovery just made gives rise to one [illegible] interesting speculations concerning the geolo[illegible] Kolar Goldfield.

A Chinese newspaper called Chunghua [illegible]lished in Peking having reported that so[illegible] had been maltreated at Tientsin, which [illegible] their death, has been prohibited from [illegible] publication by the Board of Constabulary [illegible] Proprietor Pen Yi-chung and the editor Han[illegible] tsai have been arrested. The Chinghua Hao [illegible] published several open letters to the dig[illegible] pointing out their respective defects such [illegible] Prince Ching and more recently of the B[illegible] Constabulary regarding the case of Todo [illegible] Both Mr. Pen and Mr. Hang published these [illegible] in a place like Peking where China's own [illegible]tion is fully in force and in a Chinese ne[illegible] registered as Chinese owned without any f[illegible] do not regret if even punished with death [illegible] may indeed be called great men of the ne[illegible] world.

THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON.

The Kelani in Flood.

THE WATER RISING RAPIDLY.

The "regret" expressed the other day that this year there was to be no flood, which has never failed for the last sixty years, has been falsified. There *is* to be a flood this year—there is one already, or the beginnings of one. The low-lying lands are already inundated, and Ferguson Road is already under water. There is no saying how long the rains will continue, but the rains have, it is feared, been sufficienty plentiful up-country to cause the usual amount of damage this year. A correspondent sends us the following :—

Anyone going over to see the floods in the out-lying villages of the northern suburbs of the town of Colombo will observe a very remarkable sight if they go towards Wellampitiya. It is the making of a flood-proof bund to prevent the inundation of a large expanse of 60 or 70 acres of lowlands containing grass, surrounded by similar lands which are all under flood. The sight is most striking owing to the contrast between the green lowland on the one side of the bund, and the huge sheet of water, about 4 feet in depth, on the other. Mr. Pinto Jayawardena of Wellampitiya, is said to be the clever deviser of this engineering feat, and he deserves credit for the success he has achieved.

With regard to the present unsettled condition of weather a reporter of this paper saw Capt. J. A. Legge, Master-Attendant, this afternoon.

Asked as to whether the N.-E. monsoon has set in Capt. Legge answered in the affirmative.

"Is the present weather due to cyclonic storms in the Arabian sea?"

"Entirely due to them."

The cyclonic storms were referred to in a telegram sent to Colombo from the Weather Departments at Simla and Calcutta during the past few days.

Notwithstanding that they should have ceased their antics some time ago heavy seas are again breaking over the south-west breakwater—people were walking along the breakwater a fortnight ago, but they could not do that now—and the harbour is disturbed by S. W. winds and currents, causing considerable inconvenience to ships, all of which have now been turned in anticipation of the coming of the N. E. The other day a couple of hawsers holding the H. M. S. "Perseus" parted. The warship has now been moved from near the end of the N. E. breakwater to the centre of the harbour.

To-day the Master-Attendant said that there was no intention at present to turn the ships again. Ample precaution has been taken and no damage has so far been done to shipping in harbour. Some of the ships have run an extra rope to the buoys. A strong swell is now coming into the harbour and the ships are so berthed that none are exposed to it. The storm ball was again hoisted at the flagstaff to-day under instructions from Capt Legge.

A telegram was received in Colombo to-day October 27 intimating that a portion of the line between Balana and Kadugannawa is sinking. Trains are passing cautiously over the spot, which is being closely watched.

It was hoped to clear the slip on the Yatiyantota line to-day; but news has reached Colombo of a further slip at the same place last night. In consequence the line continues to be blocked, and there is no probability of its being cleared till to-morrow. Fortunately the slip is only about a quarter of a mile from Yatiyantota station, but the slush at the slip is knee-deep, rendering the transferring of passengers and parcels no easy matter. The District Superintendent, Mr. Taylor, has gone up to the scene of the slip. If the weather continues as wet as it is now upcountry, the railway authorities anticipate trouble, but every precaution is being taken.

SERIOUS LANDSLIPS IN HATTON.

Hatton, October 27th.

The weather during the past week has been very stormy and landslips round about the town and neighbourhood have been of daily occurrence. It has rained incessantly throughout the week, the gauge measuring every day over 5 inches.

From early this morning the weather was exceedingly stormy, and slips of a rather serious nature have been reported. The road leading from here to Kandy has been blocked near Fruithill estate and all traffic is barred. At Abbotsleigh, on the old Nawalapitiya road, a more serious slip has occurred. The carts which went in that direction this morning with rice came back, as the road is completely blocked.

Just as the evening express train from Colombo steamed into the station, a disastrous slip occurred in the heart of the town, bringing down the newly-built premises of Messrs. Don Daniels. This building was erected on the ruins of the late fire, and was only completed a week ago; but, fortunately, it was not occupied. The loss is estimated at nearly Rs. 5,000. By the fire in August last year Messrs. Don Daniels also sustained a heavy loss. The Police Magistrate and Inspector of Police arrived immediately on the scene. No lives have been lost. Much sympathy is felt with Messrs. Don Daniels at their heavy loss.

MURREE OR KULU ?

As the Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* lately remarked two other sites have been spoken of as suitable for summer head-quarters, Murree and the Kulu Valley. The last named is open to some grave objections. Is is a very long way off, and at present very ungetable, and to improve its communications would be a costly matter. On the other hand, it has a delightful climate, it is capable of enormous development, it has great natural facilities, and there is unlimited space, while the construction of a light railway as far as Kangra and a good road over the pass into the Kulu Valley would open up two parts of the province which may quite probably well repay the expenditure. The most promising selection, however, is undoubtedly Murree, and certain objections to it which were valid a very few years ago, when the question of the move was revived, no longer apply. There may not be much room in the existing station of Murree itself, which will always be the summer head quarters of a military division even when the Command system is abolished. But in the close vicinity of Murree, in the direction of the Galis, there is no lack of good sites for a hill capital with ample space for future extension. Up to now the difficulty of getting an adequate water-supply might have forbidden any of these sites. But at the present time the electric power from the Kashmir installation, now in course of construction, will be avilable at the very doors of any station in the Murree hill, and water can be pumped up in unlimited quantities from an inexhaustible river. The same electric power would be available for lighting and any other purpose for which it may be required, including the railway connecting Murree and Rawalpindi.

Indeed it is the assured prospect of this cheap electric power that has changed the situation as regards Murree. The Kashmir Government, as your Simla correspondent lately remarked, will want customers who will use the surplus electric power these new works will be able to supply, and why should not the Punjab Government be one of those customers? In other respects Murree is most favourably situated. It is much the nearest hill station to Lahore, and when the new electric railway connects it with Rawalpindi, it will be easy to leave Lahore in the evening and have early breakfast at Murree. It has in addition an excellent cartroad, and in fact if it were decided that the Punjab Government should move to Murree there would be little expenditure of public money, worth considering required for communications. The Murree-Rawalpindi Electric Railway is a private concession which would be floated within a week of the news of the selection of Murree being made public. The cost, therefore, of a move to Murree, will be very considerably lessened as compared with the Dalhousie estimates. But as your own Simla correspondent pointed out long ago, no particular importance need be attached to the cost of moving the Punjab Government from Simla to any other hill-station, for what the hostile critics who magnify the importance of this point, always forget, is that the Local Government would be creating new values at any place to which they removed, and if they worked their plans on modern lines, they ought to be able to realise in the way of recoupment at the new site nearly the whole cost of their new buildings.—*C. N. M. Gazette.*

The Campbell Hospital Medical School students are still on the strike. The *Bengalee* which champions their grievances, and some of the authorities, in which are included the Bengalee professional staff, suggest that Dr. Vaughan, the Superintendent, should be removed. Meanwhile the native patients are suffering.

An attempt is being made by some of [illegible] Bengalees of Agarpura, near Barrackpur, to get [illegible] big Clerks' Defence Association. Impassioned [illegible]als are being made to the clerks to join, but re[illegible]bering the fate of the G. I. P. Railway men [illegible]ent on strike, the clerks, who are a better [illegible]d class have so far shut their ears to the [illegible]

[illegible]raordinary scene took place yesterday in [illegible] of Babu Kumar Ganendri Narain Deb, [illegible] Magistrate of Alipore. A pleader was [illegible]e for the defence when the Magistrate [illegible] with his English and told him to speak [illegible]hich the pleader a passed B.L. re[illegible] The Magistrate thereupon refused [illegible]ment and the pleader left the Court, [illegible]as decided against his client.

INDIAN COOLIES IN NATAL.

The Allegations of Ill-Treatment.

A NATAL PLANTER'S REFUTATION.

With reference to the statements made by Mr. Milo MacMahon with regard to the treatment of Tamil immigrant coolies in Natal, Mr. G. Herbert Gutteridge, Manager of the Ininda Tea Plantations, Ltd, who is in Ceylon for the purpose of buying Manipuri seed for planting in the South African Colony, said to the *Times of Ceylon* :—

For the last 15 years I have been living in the centre of the largest sugar district in Natal. To start with Mr. MacMahon makes some remarks about coolies in the swampy districts in which sugar was cultivated. Now all the sugar in Natal is grown on hillsides. Even the low-lying land is not swampy. We have no swamps to compare with your paddy fields here. Where Mr. MacMahon found the swamps, I don't know. We have a rainfall of only 40 inches per annum.

Mr. MacMahon also says the climate is unhealthy and the coolies contract consumption. But consumption is absolutely unknown amongst coolies. I mean consumption contracted on an estate. Of course, there are cases of consumption among coolies, but I should say heredity was the cause and not the climate. The climate of Natal is especially suitable for consumptive people, and numbers of Europeans go to the Colony to get cured. Coolies coming from India with consumption should return a good deal better in health than when they arrived in Natal. I cannot, of course, say anything about the *Umfuli*, as I do not know the facts. It is quite a common thing for coolies to be sent back to India as soon as they arrived in Natal on account of physical unfitness. They are medically examined before they start; but some are found to be unfit for work when they arrive. In fact Indian coolies are good for very little work during their first six months in Natal, and are very often a dead loss to the estate. After he has completed his indenture in Natal the Indian cooly is a far different man to the weakling who left India five years before. To show how happy they are, there are 100,000 settled on the coast—that is the land between the sea and about 15 miles inland and up to an elevation of about 1,000 feet. Many of these have bought plots of land on which they grow principally tobacco and Indian corn, and have given higher prices for it than many Europeans would care to pay.

THE COOLIES' BOARD AND LODGING.

A fact, Mr. MacMahon has omitted to mention is that a cooly when he comes from India is fed by his employer entirely on rice. Afterwards if he likes he can have part mealy meal, and part rice. A cooly gets 10½ lbs. of rice per week or if he takes rice and mealy meal (maize), 6 lbs. of rice and 6 lbs. of mealy meal; children in proportion. In addition to that he is allowed dhall, oil, and salt. His lines on the estate are excellent. According to Government Regulations a house to accommodate either a man and a woman or two men must consist of a living room, 12 feet by 10 feet, and a kitchen. These houses are well built and have chimneys, and in addition a cooly is allowed a small plot of land for the cultivation of vegetables, etc. If he has more than two small children the accommodation allowed him is increased. In the old days, when the coolies lived in thatched huts, there is no doubt that the accommodation was bad. The custom now is to have the very best appointed lines.

GOVERNMENT AND THE COOLIES HEALTH.

The Government Medical Officer visits an estate having 100 or more males, every week. Estates with a smaller labour force than that are visited once a fortnight. All cases of sickness are reported to this officer and any cooly has the right to report himself as sick to the doctor, and, if it is found that he is ill, he is attended to at the expense of the estate and loses no money. The larger estates, of course, have their own dispensaries and also hospitals. The estates are divided into district circles, each circle with its own main hospital under the supervision of a European doctor. These remarks apply to sugar as well as to tea estates. The death-rate of coolies in Natal, as far as I remember, is 14 or 15 per thousand, which is about half your death-rate in Colombo, so that it does not look as though the coolies were dying off so fast. In Durban where there is a large proportion of coolies—two-thirds of the population I think, are natives and Indian coolies—the death-rate is 13 per thousand. The death rate of 15, of course, covers infants, and between one-third and a half of the coolies coming over are women, so that the low death-rate is not explained by a preponderance of bachelor adult males and new infants. In the old days when we had Bengali coolies we used to get a large preponderance of women.

HIS WORK DAY.

Questioned as to the number of hours worked by a coolie, Mr. Gutteridge said he came down in the summer time about 4-30. The cooly's habit was to rise at dawn, and he did not distinguish between an early dawn and a late one. He went to the field to perform an alloted task which was usually finished between 2 and 3 p. m. In winter the cooly had his short days. He was not in the field until past 7 o'clock, and his work finished about the same time as in the summer months, thus arriving about 5 o'clock. On sugar estates the reaping of the crop took place in winter; but coolies did not work longer hours, but when an estate finished its crop its coolies were lent to other estates which wanted additional labour. The idea of coolies working from 4 A.M. to 9 P.M. is ridiculous. It is only light during those hours two months of the year. In December, January and a part of February coolies employed in the mills do work longer hours, but they are paid extra money according to the amount of overtime they work. They are better paid than the field coolies. They sometimes work until 10 P.M., but as I say, they are paid double for it. Coolies' pay was regulated by the Indian Immigration Laws. A male cooly was paid 10s. cash a month in the first and he had to get this unreduced. Even supposing a cooly did not do a fair day's work the planter was not allowed to cut down his wages. The cooly's rice could not be curtailed either, except in the event of his bolting. If he refused to work he could be prosecuted, provided he was not medically unfit. The only occasion on which planters are allowed to deduct from a cooly's pay is when he is absent from work without obtaining permission before hand. We are obliged by law to give every cooly three days' holiday a year, and most planters give him a week. The indentured cooly does not trouble much about his national holiday, and he usually gets Christain holidays

COOLIES IN COLLIERS.

With regard to coolies working in colliers Mr. Gutteridge said they were better paid than field coolies. Coolies had the option of going to the mines, and if they did not want to go they were not obliged to do so. Indian coolies worked above ground. They are not suited for underground work, which was mostly performed by Kaffirs and Europeans.

Mr. Gutteridge concluded that he had been on the coast "in that fearfully unhealthy district" for the last 15 years, and had never had a day's illness. In fact he thought that country was one of the healthiest in the world. What he termed coast was the land lying between the sea front and the hills, which averaged about 15 miles from the sea. All the plantations are there. Sugar was grown from sea level up to about 500 or 600 feet.

A Jew, named Quitros, who was brought down to Calcutta from Lucknow and tried for assisting a man named Shaik Kalyan in disposing of five currency notes of the value of Rs. 100 each, was yesterday convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shahnoor, 2783 tons, Captain H S Pilling, will sail to-day for Jedah, with a number of pilgrims.

THE steamer Strathnevis, 2302 tons, Captain J Buchanan, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain E Jenkins, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, &c, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE German East Africa, Line steamer Kaiser, 1713 tons, Captain P Holdt, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 15 cabin and a number of deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:— Mr Car-Michael, Mr Wright, Major Baker, Miss Humphrey, Miss Vea, Mr Roberts, Mrs Oams, Mr and Mrs Fry, and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Kharegat, and 11 native students, Mr and Mrs Chothia and a number of deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox ....Capt J B Eustace ....Royal Navy
Plassy ....Capt Summers ....Transport

FOREIGN NAVY.

Cababria Cruiser ....Capt Enrico..............Italian Navy
Vesuvio Cruiser..........Capt Pierre ....Italian Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Torres Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 1.

Ascot	2785	Booth	E Latham & Co
Ben Urahie	2505	Findlay	Graham & Co
Chupra	3954	England	M M & Co
Glenelg	2669	Hart	W & A G & Co
Gerd	751	Andriesen	F F Campbell & Co
Henzada	1340	Logan	M M & Co
Hoseinee	993	Barron......Busreh	B & P S N Co
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Cary Bros & Co
Itinda	3397	Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Lalpoora	2134	Sharp	M M & Co
Loodiana	2124	Seddon	M M & Co
Madura	1273	Elton	M M & Co
Mortlake	1737	Button	T M & Co
Nawab	2041	Toms	T M & Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Allum	1918	Revill	Shah S N Co
Scindia	2050	Buddock......Calcutta	M M & Co
Sanctoria	2377	Ward	Bombay Co
Ula	3126	Boon	M M & Co
Valdivia	3195	Reid	W & A G & Co
William Storrs	2324	Hill	Bo & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F F Bampbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agens.
A	Kaiser	1713	Holdt	Durban	2-11	A Strandes
B	Castello	2339	Leighton	Hull	12-11	F M & Co
C&R	Crosby Hall	2596	Leary	N F..	10-11	K N & Co
N	Zaida	2906	Rait	Jeddah	N F	M M & Co
M	Shah Ameer	1922	Grant	Jadda	6-11	Shah S N Co
O	Strathnevis	2306	Buchanan	Philadelphia	1-11	R A Willis
P	Shah Noor	2783	Pilling		3-11	Shah S N Co
Q	Islami	1605	Newby	Jedda	N F	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	K'chi	3-11	B S N Co
Sabermati	524	Ahmed	M'galore	2-11	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Liberia	2386	Kier	Hamburg	3-11	Volkart Bros
6	D'Jibouti	2798	Bourepaux	Havre	8-11	K N & Co
7	Bombay Maru	3398	Ishikawa	Kobe	10-11	N Y Kaisha
10&11	Marmora	5000	Langborne	London	10-11	P & O Co

H W V D

Lhasa	936	Hirst	K'chi	2-11	M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Lhasa s	Hirst	Karachi, Oct 29

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Dwarka s	Manley	Persian Gulf
	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste
	Hoseinee s	Jenkins	Persian Gulf
	Strathnevis s	Buchnan	Philadelphia

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kaiser, Holdt, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Shahnoor, Pilling, for Jedah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Oriental, for Aden.
" Henzada, for Calcutta, &c.
" Valdivia, for Baltimore.
" Bumbea, for Marseilles.
" Loodiana, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Names.	From
28	City of Benares	Greenhorn	Liverpool
	Hymettus	M McDonald	Melbourne
	Shirley	J T Burns	Singapore
	Unity	G Forgerm	Rangoon
29	Onda	W Watkey	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

30	Irrawaddy	D A McLeith	Dundee
	Moltkefels	K Schwarz	Hamburg and Bremen
	Persia	G Mitchell	London
	Lichthenfels	E	Boston & York
	Sutherland		

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 3/8	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 9/16	—	+ 1/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 9/16	—	unchanged.
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 7/16	=	"
2 months hence	32 7/16	=	"
Spot in New York	70 1/4	=	"
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·22 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·51 1/4	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4·85 5/8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	—	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 3/8 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8 "	—	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	5 1/2	—	+ 1/2
7 day market loans	5 1/4	—	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £925,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000.
Rs. 11·50 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 10·70 do Bombay.
Rs. 10·10 do Madras.
32·30
At 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 8 per cent. average rate 16·02
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. Nil were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 7·70 do Bombay.
Rs. Nil do Madras.
7·70
At 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 8 per cent. average rate 16·03
Total amount sold during week Rs. 60,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week " 40,00,000
Extra allotment nil.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 37 3/4.
Finest Australian Mutton 38
Tone of Auction strong.

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c.f. India 11 4 1/2.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	7,000
Spot	5·81—12
Egyptian F G F Brown	9 5/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	8,000
Futures closed	steady

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·52	5·47	5·47
— 9	— 9	— 9
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·50	5·53	5·56
— 9	— 9	— 8
April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·58	5·60	5·62
— 9	— 9	— 9

Receipts at U. S. Ports	92,000
Do. last year	48,000
Exports to Great Britain	46,000
Do. do. Continent	57,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·60
Futures, month of Dec.	10·09 + 1 *
Do. month of March	10·35 + 2 *

* Declined early owing to bulls unloading and advanced later through heavier exports.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5/16—1/16
Futures, month of Dec.	mutilated
Do. month of Jan	do.
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 28 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st Oct.

Cotton	1,624	bales.
Wheat	10,480	cwts.
Linseed	2,964	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,854	do
Gingellyseed	10,555	do
Poppyseed	152	do
Groundnuts	191	do
Castorseed	633	do
Rice	18,570	do
Myrabollams	431	do
Cottonseed	2,460	do
Mowraseed	403	do
Gram	2,978	do
Joowar	2,180	do
Maize	275	do

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

YESTERDAY'S allotment of Council Bills shows no change from that of last week. Bills were allotted at 1s. 4d. and transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d., and the amount advertised for next week is unaltered at forty lakhs.

Cotton is a shade steadier with very heavy receipts and exports from America. Futures have recovered slightly while a further fall in spot is announced in Liverpool and New Orleans. Our local market is quiet but steady. There is a small enquiry from export houses for forward deliveries while spot is almost neglected. The Official quotations of the Cotton Trade Association were issued to-day and are noted below. After the Liverpool opener was received Good M.-G. Broach for March delivery advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 244, and the tone at the close is steady.

Rupee Paper is steady and has advanced 2 annas per cent since last evening. Shares are also firmer closing as follows;—

Petits	Rs.	3,620	Dec.
Davids	"	453 3/4	"
Kohinoors	"	730	
Howard & Bulloughs.	"	560	"
Tapti-Valley Railway	"	482 1/2	"

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 17/32d.
Francs 3 m/s sight D A	171 to 1/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	140 to 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	167
Shanghai 30 do. do.	228
Japan 30 do. do.	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... 97-1
1st Settlement. 30th November... 97-1

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 11th Oct.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 18th Sept.	5	do.

[illegible] llowing were the official quotations issued
[illegible] bay Cotton Trade Association

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA NOVEMBER 1.

Rainfall in the northeast of India initiated by the depression still continues though in diminished amounts, and elsewhere it has been merely isolated falls and the pressure distribution has returned to that usually occurring earlier in the year and associated with rainfall in the northern half of the Peninsula, in the northeast of India and Burma. But it is doubtful whether the present conditions will last long.

On the Burma coast light rain has fallen locally, while cloud has decreased considerably in the province and the skies are now clear or lightly overcast and the temperature has risen and is normal or in slight excess.

In Deltaic Bengal and Chota Nagpur light to moderately heavy and nearly general rain has fallen and in the remainder of Eastern Bengal and Assam light to moderately heavy local rain. Cherrapoonjee and Shillong report 3 inches; Silchar 1 inch; Narayanganj 1½ inches; and Jessore 3 inches.

Cloud and humidity have decreased in Orissa, but in the northeast of India the skies are still heavily overcast and the temperature has risen considerably and is now normal or in excess everywhere.

In the Central Provinces, Raipur and Chanda each had a fall of half an inch of rain and the skies remain moderately overcast in the province; but in Central India and the United Provinces they are almost clear and the air has become drier in the last area and damper in the first and the temperature is now normal or in excess in all the three areas the greatest excess being go in Jubbulpore.

In the northwest of India the skies are clear while the air has become damper in Sind and drier in Kathiawar and the changes in temperature are small. It is normal or in excess over the whole of the northwest of India.

On the West Coast three stations report light rain and Masulipatam had one inch while the skies are still clear or lightly overcast in the southern half of the peninsula; but in the northern half they are lightly to moderately clouded and the temperature remains in excess in the southeast of Madras generally and normal elsewhere.

Local rain is probable in Eastern Bengal, Assam, and some rain in Burma coast, Bengal and the south of India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1st NOVEMBER 1906.

Bhatina—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rapeseed flourishing and larger area sown this year.

Mooltan—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed being sown. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced.

Amraoti—Looks like rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Food grains doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rain much-needed generally for rabi crops.

Jelgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities and early arrivals will show black kaf. All crops doing well.

Broach—Sunny. Seasonable. Cotton plant flourishing and in flower. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgan—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually cool. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing and picking general.

Barsi—Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur—Looks like rain. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 6 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 1st NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—maximum 4° to 7° in excess at Negapatam, Madras Caddapah, Bellary and Karachi, and 7° in defect at Raipur; minimum 4° to 15° in excess in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, over the Deccan and at Surat, and 5° in defect at Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Deesa and the lowest 55° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more than half cloudy in Berar, the Central Provinces, on the Malabar Coast and at a few stations in the Bombay Presidency.

Rain.—Only 7 stations report rain, the heaviest fall being 1·16 at Masulipatam.

Weather.—A few local scattered showers are likely to the south of latitude 22°.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, November 2.

1 The Range at Colaba will be available for practice to-morrow afternoon Saturday, the 3rd instant from 4 p.m.

2 There will be a Parade for all members on the Church Gate Sands, on Wednesday morning next, the 7th Instant at 7-30 a. m. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PASTAKIA—October 31, at Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bai Seereenbai, the eldest daughter of Mr. Cowasjee Jeejeebhoy Pastakia, of the Bombay Port Trust, aged 25 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. The Uthamna ceremony will take place to-day (Friday), at the Maneckjee Seth's Agiary, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DREW—October 29, at Calcutta, the wife of Alex. S. Drew, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LYALL—ISLES—October 27, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by Ven'ble Archdeacon Luckman, Charles Ross Lyall, 36th Sikhs, to Dorothea Gertrude, eldest daughter of A. R. Isles of Sutherne House, Taunton, Somerset.

RUBBING
"VEGETINE"
KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema; Pimples; Sunburn; Freckles.
FOR Cuts; Bruises; Burns; Scalds; Piles; Boils.
FOR Sciatica; Rheumatism; Stiff Joints; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE CHEMISTS,
Kemp & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 5h. 27m.; High water, 11-46m.; Low water, 5-40m., 5-35a.

P. and O. s. s. "Oriental," with English Mails of the 19th ultimo, due to arrive at 10 a. m.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAIKWAR.—Letters received from England state that His Highness the Gaikwar may be expected to arrive in Bombay about the 16th inst.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION LECTURE SERIES:—The fourth lecture of the above series will be delivered by Mr. C. V. Vaidya, M.A., L. L. B., to-morrow, at the rooms of the Bombay Graduates' Association, at 5-30 p. m. (Bombay Time), on "The Ideal of a National University for India." The lecture is open to the public.

H. H. THE THAKORE OF BHOWNAGAR.—Their Highnesses the Thakore and Maharani of Bhownagar accompanied by the Dewan and Aide-de-Camp to His Highness, arrived in Bombay by steamer, and landed at the Victoria Docks on Wednesday. His Highness and party were driven from the Dock to No. 6, Wodehouse Road, where he will stay during his sojourn in Bombay.

RECEIVING PLEDGE FROM A MINOR.—Bhagubai, a Hindu woman, was yesterday placed by Inspector Fish, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, and charged with receiving articles of the value of Rs. 13 in pledge from Luxmon, a Hindu lad of 13. The boy stole the property from his house, and pledged it with the accused woman, who advanced Rs. 4 upon it. She was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—It has been resolved, we learn, to call a meeting of the whole Congress Committee in Bombay about the middle of this month. Some fifteen members of the Committee have been invited to attend the meeting. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee is one of them; but he will probably come to Bombay after having made the necessary preparations for the Congress and the Industrial Exhibition to be held in connection with it.

RAMOSI ROBBING THE POOR-BOX.—Before Mr J. H. Dastur, yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court Inspector Fuller charged Gulab Rustomsingh with theft in respect of ten annas in cash from the Poor-box of the Luxmi Narayen temple at Mahaluxmi. Systematic theft of coins from the Poor-box had been noticed nd the *Poonjari* of the temple was told to keep a watch. On Wednesday noon he noticed accused open the box and remove the cash. A policeman was sent for and accused was given in custody. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

A NEW NEWSPAPER IN BOMBAY.—Our vernacular
oraries state that Mr. Jeahangir Bomonjee Petit,
e well-known Parsee mill-owner, Mr. Bomonjee
Petit, who recently returned from England,
starting an Anglo-Gujerati newspaper in Bom-
the joint-stock companies' principle with a
f Rs. 4,50,000. A European will be brought
it the English columms till the paper is esta-
n a sure footing, when the editorial staff will
Indian. The paper will be a strong Congress
independent views, fighting for self-govern-
rsee interest will be specially looked after.

OF A HINDU GIRL.—An inquest was held
by the Coroner of Bombay, touching the
hagirthi, a Hindu girl, aged 18 years. The
as the wife of Ratnagar Ganesh, a clerk in
e Office in Delisle Road. The deceased for
ast appeared to be in unsound state of mind
very morose. On Wednesday she went to
e Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, near her
raw water for washing purposes and some-
he dead body was found floating in the well.
f suicide, while in unsound state of mind,
d.

AR NEWS.—Our local correspondent
Tuesday says:—The Administrator of
closed the "Shetrenza fair" this year,
grim is allowed to enter the gates of
bout 2,000 pilgrims have returned dis-
These precautionary measures are
der to avoid infection.—Mr. Pestonjee,
of Doctor Burjorjee, the retired medical
Bhownagar State, has resigned his post
cer of the Gondal State, and proceeds
Bikaner as the State Engineer. Mr.
obtained the degrees of B. A., B. A. C.,
lhwan presents a very desolate aspect,
practically depopulated.—The Maharaja
left, with his retinue and Ranisaheb, for
erday.

PROSECUTIONS.—Before Mr. Kursondas
ird Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplana-
rt, Vithoo Daji, a "packer" in the General
as charged with theft of a postal stamp,
annas. A certain parcel was submitted
ice for transmission and accused removed
h was fixed thereon. He pleaded guilty
Rs. 25 with the alternative of fifteen days'
Before the same Magistrate was brought
u, a Hindu, on the charge of fraudulently
stamp on a parcel to be transmitted by
submitted a certain parcel at the Bori-
ffice, but the clerk noticing a used stamp
wed it to the Head-clerk. Subsequently
ined that the accused had fraudulently
leaded guilty and the Magistrate fined
h the alternative of one month's rigo-
ent.

CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING.—
de Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kur-
s, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed
which Sakhanand Gangadin, a driver
Tramway Company, stood charged with
in a rash and negligent manner and
obey the lawful order of the Police, on the 17th October, the night of Dewali illumination. Mr. Velinkar, Pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that a hack-victoria with a Parsi family in it was proceeding from the Money School Stand towards the Fort to join the line of carriages arranged by the police to go through the illuminated streets. Accused was then driving a car which was proceeding to the Fort from Girgaon and an other car was going from Kalbadevi to the Fort. The Police Inspecter on duty, regulating the traffic, ordered the accused to stop to enable the victoria to pass. The accused did not stop and the victoria driver had to pull up and move backward. In consequence of this the victoria collided with the Kalbadevi tram-car and capsized. The Magistrate discharged the accused as there were discrepancies in the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution.

Sole Agents for RICHARD FRASER
75, Hornby Road.

THE DAIVADNYA CRICKET CLUB.—The fourteenth annual general meeting of this institution was held on Saturday evening under the presidency of Mr. R. M. Chonkar, in the hall of the late Shet Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatya Chhapwalle, New Wadi. There was a large attendance of members of the institution and other gentlemen who were invited to witness the prize distribution, which took place on the occasion. Mr. Gajanan Narayen Penkar, one of the joint-secretaries, read the report of last year's work done by the Club, which showed that its financial condition was good, and that out of the six matches it played three were won. The election of the current year's managing committee was made, and prizes in the shape of bats were given to Messrs. G. N. Kshirsagar and D. S. Donwalkar from the Club funds, and a prize of Rs. 5 was given to Mr. Vinayek Raoji Tambe in the name of the late Shet Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatya Chhapwalle out of the donation given by his sons, Messrs. Motiram and Ballaram. Mr. Harishchandra Pandurang Pitale, and some other gentlemen addressed the meeting, congratulating the Club on the satisfactory progress it made during last year. The Chairman delivered an interesting speech after which a vote of thanks to him brought the proceedings to a close.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETING.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of shareholders of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company was held yesterday at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The directors' report stated:—The Directors beg to lay before you the audited balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 30th June 1906, showing a profit of Rs. 1,21,167-6-0 including the balance of Rs. 745-7-2 brought forward from last year's account. Out of this amount they declared an ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1905 of Rs. 20 per share amounting to Rs. 35,820; this leaves a balance of Rs. 85,347-6-0 from which Rs. 50,000, have been transferred to Depreciation of Machinery Fund account, to meet the costs &c., being incurred for repairing and renewing the lots of old and long worn-out machineries, and in putting them to the present new system; Rs. 2,000 have been transferred to Insurance Fund account as per articles of association of the Company, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 33,347-6-0. From this the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 17½ per share for the half year ending 30th June 1906, absorbing Rs. 31,342-8-0, the balance of Rs. 2,004-14-0 being carried to next year's account. Your Directors further beg to report that, as stated in the last report they have received one condenser for the Engine, Warping and Winding Frames, Green's Economiser, as well as spare parts of machineries for spinning and weaving, which have been already fitted up and are giving satisfactory results. They have also ordered one more Economiser for the other engine, as well as spare parts of machineries for spinning and weaving, thus repairing and bringing up to date your very old machinery. The mills together with the local stock in trade have been insured to the extent of Rs. 20,60,800. The Directors have appointed Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas as Director of the Company, which appointment they are asked to confirm. Two of the Directors, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Chatoorbhooj Bhaichand bhai retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election They have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1906, at the rate of Rs. 17 1/2 per share, was declared. The appointment made by the board, of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas as a director, was confirmed. The retiring directors, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Chatoorbhooj Bhaichand, were re-elected. Messrs. Jamnadas Parmanandas and A. J. De Quadros were appointed auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each for the year. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

EUROPE ARMING.

Era of Quick-Firing Artillery.

The haste with which Continental armies are rearming their batteries with quick-firing guns is proof of the importance of the new ordnance. There is unfortunately no sign of diminishing armaments, in the light of the lead given by the British Army; on the contrary, each nation is expending every penny which can be extracted from its treasury in modernising the artillery arm, and the *personnel* is apparently of little importance. The re-armament of the field artillery of various foreign armies with quick-firing guns still continues, and only Italy Greece and Servia, of European countries, would appear to have not yet come to a decision in the matter.

Germany has made rapid strides during the past twelve months, though retaining a six-gun battery establishment, although both France and Japan have reverted to four-gun batteries, as have also Holland, Sweden, Turkey, Spain, and the United States.

The Austrian Army has decided that a battery at war strength is in future to have six guns instead of eight, as at present, and upwards of a hundred quick-firing guns have recently been manufactured for the field artillery units. Belgium has adopted a Krupp gun after protracted trials, and the rearmament of batteries is now proceeding.

Bulgaria has recently received 81 four-gun quick-firing batteries from Le Creusot, and has arranged for a minimum reserve of 1000 rounds per gun to be available for war. Denmark has secured a Krupp quick-firer, similar to the Belgian gun, and remarkable progress has been made in the handling of the new weapon.

Germany has issued a quick-firing equipment, and is experimenting with another pattern of Bavarian manufacture, whilst a long range field gun of 3.93 inch calibre, has been introduced into the heavy artillery. Holland has reconstituted her artillery, the Dutch military authorities being keen on the employment of quick-firing guns. Italy is in treaty for a supply of modern ordnance. Japan, since the battle of the Sha Ho, has introduced light shields to all field guns, and the Osaka Arsenal is turning out a large number of quick-firers, over 30,000 men being constantly employed in the manufacture. Portugal has been supplied with 36 batteries of Schneider-Canet 2·95-inch quick-firing guns. Roumania will receive 320 of quick-firers from Krupp during next year. Russia has armed half her batteries with a 3-inch quick-firing gun, and Spain is acquiring 50 batteries similar to Portugal. Sweden has now completed her armament of quick-firing Krupp field guns, Switzerland has re-armed her four Army Corps with new *materiel*, whilst the United States has decided on the organisation of 60 four-gun batteries with the new Ehrhardt pattern gun, which has a sighting up to 6,000 yards.

THE NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

THE work of construction in the Nagda-Muttra Railway, writes the *Pioneer*, will be carried on as rapidly as possible during the present cold weather, as it is of the first importance to finish this trunk-line which will give quicker communication between Delhi and Bombay, and provide generally better facilities for trade between the Punjab, the North-Western parts of the United Provinces and the Western seaboard. Platelaying is proceeding from Nagda to Kotah at one end and from Muttra at the other. Baran on the Indian Midland system has been linked up with Kotah, and thus work on the Central Section has also been made possible. The roadway is being so thoroughly made that trains will be able to run at a high speed immediately the rails have been laid; and it is intended to open the Nagda-Kotah section for traffic within the next six months. The Northern section from Muttra to Karauli is also well in hand, and here also no time will be lost in putting trains on the track. The section that will be finished last of all is that between Karauli and Kotah, but a year hence this should be completed and through communication should then be possible. The line should have a great future before it, as in addition to providing the shortest route between Delhi and Bombay it will open up the Chambal Valley and districts of Central India that have hitherto been land-locked. Kotah will eventually be linked with Ajmere on the west, while the existing line to Bina junction will put it in touch with the Indian Midland system and also with the Rewah coalfields. If, as unhappily seems likely, a policy of economy in railway expenditure has to be followed for the next year or two, it will be some consolation to know that this important line at least will be finished out of hand. The necessary funds will be allotted in any case, and other projects will have to wait their turn.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

SPORTING NEWS.

UMBALLA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, NOVEMBER 1.

Most of Northern India sportsmen have foregathered here to celebrate the racing week and also to patronize the Polo Pony Fair which is being held here simultaneously. The fields in most of the races to-day were disappointingly small, but the Military Chase, and Arab Pony race made up for this drawback. All the events were closely contested. The arrangements for the meeting are very creditable to the management. The following are the details:—

The Reunion Plate.

Butler's the Butler 9st 11lbs..............Barrett 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Labby Gown 10st 6lbs..............Firth 2
Captain Fortyth's Esslement 9st 11lbs Hon'ble D Bengham 3

Betting:—4 to 1 on the Butler, 3 to 1 against Labby Gown, 6 to 1 Esslemont.

The Race.—Labby Gown jumped off with a lead which she kept to the distance where the Butler overhauled her and won by one and a half lengths; same distance between second and third. Time 1 min. 2 1/5 secs.

The Novice Plate.

J D Scott's Master Willie 7st 7lbs......A Hoyt 1
Major Popham Young's Surkhab 9st ......Barrett 2
Lloyd's Suspender 8st 5lbs..............Bechan 3
Also ran:—Pardon 9st 10lbs.

Betting:—Evens on Master Willie, 6 to 4 against Suspender, 2 to 1 Surkhab 4 to 1 Pardon.

The Race.—Surkhab and Pardon showed at the head of the field soon after the start; then after the first furlong Master Willie came through and keeping the lead for the rest of the journey won handsomely by a neck; one length separated the second and third. Time 56 secs.

The November Plate.

Major Popham Young's Fabius 8st 2lbs ......Barrett 1
Sirdar Jelbun Singh's Black Swan H 9st 6lbs ....Firth 2
J D Scott's Alice 9st 3lbs..............Melsom 3
Also ran:—Cosy Corner 9st 12lbs, Merry 9st 5lbs

Betting.—6 to 4 on Black Swan, 6 to 4 against Fabius, 4 to 1 Alice, 6 to 1 Cosy Corner, 10 to 1 Merry.

The Race:—Black Swan got somewhat of an advantage in the start and assuming a slight lead from Cosy Corner and Alice kept in front for a couple of furlongs, then Fabius came up to the lead and easily leaving the field at the distance came away a comfortable winner by two lengths. Three lengths separated second and third. Time 52 2-5 secs.

The Northern Grand Military Chase.

Gibb's Nell Gwynne 11st 10lbs..............Owner 1
Beaumont's Wales 11st 10lbs..............Owner 2
Captain Milvain's Bannamoor 11st 10 lbs Mr. Reynard 3
Norton's Gay Lad 11st 10lbs..............Owner 4
Also ran:—Breeze 12st (fell); Zanzean 11st 10lbs, Impolita 11st 10lbs, carried 12st. 8lbs (fell); Bosworth 11st 10lbs (fell).

Betting:—Evens on Wales, 2 to 1 against Breeze, 3 to 1 Nell Gwynne, 10 to 1; any odds the others.

The Race.—Bosworth at once drew to the front and showed the way over the first fence and succeeding in the water jump in the front stand where Impolita fell and ere they got to the next fence Nell Gwynne, followed in closely attended by Wales, kept the lead and staying out Wales, challenge in the run home won by three lengths; thirty lengths between the second and third. No time was taken.

Breeze, it is feared, has been badly damaged.

The Royal Plate.

William's Pasha 10st 2lbs..............Owner 1
Captain Store's Cracker 11 8st 7lbs..............Meltoni 2
Captain Grech's Hail Fellow 10st 7lbs..............Firth 3
Also ran.—Itifaq 10st 1lb, Cinque Ports 9st 11lbs, Peninsular 11 9st 5lbs, Mooslat 8st 12lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Cinque Ports, 4 to 1 each Pasha and Mooslat; 6 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Hail Fellow made play from the start and soon taking a clear lead kept it till near the three furlongs, where Pasha attended by Cracker drew level with the leader and after a good race to the rails Hail Fellow took the ground and Pasha was just able to stay out and win on the post by a head, one length between second and third. Time—1 min. 9 1/5 sec.

The Club Plate.

Bell's Miss Stone 9st 3lbs..............Firth 1
Kourshahib Patiala's Barzab 9st..............Southall 2
Wood and Badger's Bell Topper 9st 3lbs carried 9st 7lbs..............Bray 3

Betting:—2 to 1 on Miss Stone, 3 to 1 against each of the others.

The Race:—Miss Stone attended by Barzab led from the start and keeping in front just managed to line out to win by a head; two and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 4 secs.

INDORE POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, NOVEMBER 1.

Two games were played to-day in the Indore Polo Tournament. The first game, the Skinners Horse vs. Bhopal was a magnificent exhibition to the end of time and ended in a tie, each side scoring 2 goals, 2 subs; in the extra time Bhopal scored an additional subsidiary and won.

The second game was between the Central India Horse and the Rutlam Team. It was a good game, and the Central India Horse won by 5 goals, one sub. to two goals, one subsidiary.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSY."

THE hired Transport Plassy, Captain T. R. Summers, will sail to-day for Southampton, with details consisting of 48 officers, 28 ladies, and 18 children 880 men in health, 27 women and 60 children, 34 men (ordinary invalids), 11 women and 13 children 61 men (cot invalids)' 3 women and 3 children, 8 insanes and 3 prisoners.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Col and Mrs E A F Carter, R Lan Regt
Lieut J R Yourdie, R A M C
Lieut Col and Mrs G Osborn, R G A
Major R D Gubbins, R F A
Major W Mould, R A M C
Major A J Browne, 33rd Cavalry
Major F Turner, XX D Horse
Major and Mrs V G Drake Brockman and child, I M S
Major G L Hobbs Con Rangers
Major G L Hobbs, Con Rangers
Major and Mrs J S Hodding and 2 children 80 Carnatic Inft
Major and Mrs A S Trydell A V C
Capt F R Warren Swetenham 1 East York Regt
Capt H C Macdonald, A and S High
Capt and Mrs H E Garstin and infant R A
Capt G A Howard, Vyse, Kings Lpool Regt
Capt and Mrs C Johnson, Lancers and child
Capt RG Cooper King West York
Capt and Mrs G Wheeler, 7th Lancers
Capt and Mrs H Clarke, R A
Capt J Dorgan, R A M C
Capt and Mrs R S Thomas S and T Corps
Hon Capt and Mrs R Kerwick and 2 children Ord Dept
Capt A H Mitchell, R A M C
Capt and Mrs A T Dickinson, 51 Sikhs
Capt J H Horton, I M S
Capt and Mrs H Cracroft and child A S C
Lieut S G Baker, 1st Glocester
Lieut B N Abbay, 27 Cavalry
Lieut W Evans, Gurkhas
Lieut H Knox, Manchester Regt
Lieut P S Fryer, West York
Lieut H C Sinnott, R Warwick
Lieut F Kinsman, Con Ranger
Lieut D Davidson, Seaforth High
Lieut O Milne, 55 Rifles
Lieut C G Hoare, 39 C J Horse
Lieut W A C Bowden Smith, R Fus
Lieut Mrs H J Adams 5th L Infт
Lieut C L Scott, Oxford L I
Lieut F R Savage Cheshire Regt
Lieut H H Grigg, 3rd Gurkha Rifles
Lieut R B Warton R A
2nd Lt CF Margetts, Dorset Regt
2nd Lt D C Wace, Northampton
2nd Lieut G Turner, Cheshire Regt
2nd H V S Charrington, 12 Lancers
Revd W Kennelly, Ecc Dept
Nursing Sister Quinn, Q A N S I
Wife of Major M A B Kappey and 2 child S and T Corps
Wife of Col A J W Allen Staff
Wife of Major W P Brett and child R E
Wife of Col C Alexander R A
Family of Col Butcher, R G A
Wife of Lt Hanlen Oxfords L I
Wife of Capt C Lang S and T corps and infant
Wife of Major F Commeline 2nd Lancers
Wife of Major H Wallancep and 2 children
Wife of Chaplain H Rountree Ecc Dept

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT ROBBERY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dastur, third Presidency Magistrate. Superintendent Mr. Priestly, prosecuted two Hindus, Ashanna Ramayya and Lukshman Nana under section 393 I.P.C for attempting to commit robbery. The facts of the case are that on the 30th ultimo one Haji Kasim and his brother were driving along the Currie road in a dog-cart at 8-30 p.m. The two accused stopped the conveyance and demanded money for liquor which Haji Kasim refused to give. Then they pulled him off the dog-cart, took him to some distance and attempted to rob him of his watch and chain. He then made a complaint to the police. Mr. B. N. Athavle, High Court, pleader, appeared for the first accused and after examining the witnesses, adressed the Court and appealed to his Worship not to convict his client on such a serious charge in the absence of a satisfactory evidence. The Magistrate has reserved his judgment which will be delivered on the 6th instant.

THE OPINION OF EVERY ENGLISHMAN is that liberty of speech and action is the birthright of every free man. "Britons never shall be slaves" is one of the most popular of our national songs, and, as a matter of fact, it is impossible for slavery to exist under the protecting shadow of the British flag. In the same manner, men cannot remain bound by the tyrannic shackles of disease, if they will place themselves under the healing influence of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Their success in all parts of the world is now a familiar story, and it is only necessary to say here, there is no known disorder that cannot be speedily cured or relieved by them.

FRENCH INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a South Indian contemporary under date, Pondicherry, 29th October, says The public have been informed that M. Arnaud, the Inspector, found that the electoral lists are so incorrect that they are absolutely untrustworthy. They were drawn up with some care over a quarter of a century ago and thereafter they have been kept on without any efficient scrutiny. This work is entrusted to the Mayor to one of the Municipal Councillers and to a Delegate from Government, who employ poorly paid and insufficient clerks to do the real work. Under these circumstances, as might have been expected, the electoral lists have deteriorated from year to year, untill the present day. However that may be, M. Arnaud affirms that an election based on these lists does not satisfy the conditions of the law, and that its results cannot be accepted as the expression of universal suffrage. Such being the case, the election of a member to a vacant seat in the Conseil General has been postponed *sine die*, until the electoral list be rectified.

The question arises how this discovery will affect the election of M. Lemaire. Can he be said to have a legal majority of votes, to entitle him to be elected. It is explained that whatever errors there may be in the electoral lists, he has actually obtained more than 17,000 votes, a number which exceeds the half of the total number of votes required according to law. Therefore, the general opinion is that his election will be adjudged valid. This measure, however, will be strongly opposed by the friends of the Shunmugamites in the Chamber of deputies. It is not yet known what are the views on the affairs of French India, of M. Clemenceau and of the other Ministers who form the present Ministry. There is, therefore, still some doubt as to the ultimate result, which will probably be decided within a few days.

In addition to the defects of the electoral lists, a great complaint was made about the distribution of electoral cards. This function was left in the hands of clerks of the lowest rank and these were picked out by the party in power to serve their own purpose. H. E. the Governor has issued orders for the regulation of this matter. These orders minutely describe the procedure to be adopted in such cases. The lowest men in the service will no longer be entrusted with the delicate function of distributing electoral cards, but the highest in rank, in such a manner that party intrigues are bound to fail in attempting to turn this preliminary measure all to their advantage. This order of the Governor comes as a pledge that he is prepared to be equitable and just and that he will not allow anyone to make a tool of him.

The Governor M. Angoulvant has been very active since his arrival. He seems determined to carry through the important works of public utility for which the Home Government are willing to grant a large loan. It is; therefore, likely that these works will soon be undertaken. M. Angoulvant also takes a lively interest in the industrial establishments of Pondicherry. He has visited the Spinning and Weaving Mills of Savana, of Mudeliarpet, of Cossepaliam and of the Anglo-French Textile Company; also M. Gaudart's iron foundary M. Gaeble's bone crushing factory, M. Jules Guerresice factory, and the Government distillery at Ariancoupan. At all these places he made a careful inspection showing that he came there not merely to do honour to the gentlemen to whose ability, and exertions Pondicherry owes its prosperity but also that his object was to gauge the real value of these establishments.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 1.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice J J Heaton, I C S, relinquished charge of his office as Acting Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 19th Oct in the forenoon.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 7 of 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, to appoint, with effect from the 9th Nov Mr J J Heaton, I C S, Additional Judicial Comr of Sind, now on special duty in the Political Dept, to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr Justice S L Batchelor, A B (Oxon). I C S, or pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sec 7 of 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, to appoint, with effect from the 9th Nov Mr Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar, Barrister-at Law, to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay vice the Hon Mr Justice Basil Scott, M A (Oxon,) Barrister-at-Law, resigned, pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 15th Nov or the subsequent date on which the Division of the Khandesh Dist into two dists comes into force:—Mr R P Lambert to be Dist Supt of Police, East Khandesh; Risaldar S K Bapat to act as Dist Supt of Police, West Khandesh, pending further orders; Mr I C Boyd to be Asst Supt of Police, East Khandesh. Mr F A Kelly to be Asst Supt of Police, Nasik.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 3, sub-Sec (1), of the Mamlatdars' Court Act, 1876 (Bombay III of 1876), the Govr in Council is pleased to specially authorize Mr Govind Gopal Khambete, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Salsette in the dist of Thana to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 4 of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876 (Bombay III of 1876), the Govr in Council is pleased to fix the following as the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of Mr Govind Gopal Khambete, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Salsette in the Thana Dist who is specially authorized to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act by Govt Notification No 5737, dated the 26th Oct and to withdraw the jurisdiction of the Mamlatdar of the taluka from the said limits, viz., the limits of the Salsette taluka, excluding the head-quarter station comprising Thana Chendui and Pach-pakhadi villages, and also excluding the villages noted below:—

Bandra, Danda, Ju Tara, Kolbe-Kalyan; Irle-Parle, Anderi, Gundavli, Ambivli, Vesave, Majas, Bandhivli, Mogare, Malad, Eksar, Borivli, Simpoli, Poisar, Charkhop, Kandivli, Dahisar, Daravli, Mahad, Prhadi, Goregaon, Are, Malavni, Marve, Akse, Valnai, Chinchavli, Erangal, Osivre, Mandapeshwar, Magathve, Kaneri, Ankurli, Vadhvan, Kurar, Utan, Bhayndar, Rai-Murrdhe, Dongri, Manori, and Gorai.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W G Clabby to be Asst to the Insp-Genl of Police vice Mr L H Spence and Mr C A B Beatty to be Dist Supt of Police Surat, vice Mr Clabby

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Murray, Conservator of Forests Third Grade has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. A W Varley, I C S, Asst Collr Surat is granted privilege leave for three months from the date of his relief.

Mr B A Brendon I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr A N Master Extra Asst Conservator of Forest Second Grade and Divisional Forest Officer North Thana is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the date of relief.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Carmichael, ICS, on return to duty, to be Political Agent, Bhor.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECT.

BURMA RICE.

Summary of the Rice-crop forecast for the month of September 1906.

[On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 9·7 per cent., of the total area under rice in British India.]

The total area under rice in the 15 chief rice-producing districts is estimated at 6,990,384 acres, or an increase of 221,630 acres over the actuals of last year. Increases are reported of some 120,000 acres in Hanthawaddy, 35,000 acres in Henzada, 20,000 acres each in Maubin and Pegu, and 10,000 acres each in Pyapon, Toungoo and Bassein. There was a decrease of about 25,000 acres in Tharrawaddy, partly owing to floods and partly to scarcity of rain in the north of the district. Large areas have been destroyed in Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy and Maubin. Fallow areas are extensive in Akyab, Bassein, Pegu, Myaungmya, Tharrawaddy and Henzada, chiefly due to cattle disease. The total area destroyed by floods is 1,8,4792 acres and of land leftfallow 5,49,588 acres. Cultivation is well advanced, the rainfall has been generally below the average and began somewhat late the middle rain was scanty, but the later rains have been very beneficial. Sowings commenced towards the end of June or early in July and were slightly after time. The condition of the standnig crops is generally good and pospects are favourable.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 30th Oct. was 665, giving a death-rate of 44·56 per annum per thousand as against 33·37 the corresponding period of last year, and 41 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 72 died from fevers; 27, plague; 0, measles; 4 cholera; 3, leprosy; 63, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 36, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 45, still-born; 112, old age and debility; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 14; Brahmin, 18; Bhattia, 4; Hindus of other castes, 323; Hindus low caste, 88; Musalman, 154; Parsee, 31; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 1; European, 4; The total number of births was 451 as against 284 the corresponding period of last year, and 350 the average over the past five years.

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GEM BEADS AS NECKLETS.

THERE is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the strings of Coloured Stones in bead and other forms which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts, cut and uncut, are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA wore a Necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

We have just added to our stock a fine collection of these now very fashionable and up-to-date ornaments, and a visit of inspection to our establishment is respectfully invited.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1906.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

AN ably written review of the reports of the Commissioners of Land Revenue in Bombay for 1904-5 has just issued from the "Central Press." With it are the reports of the Commissioners, Collectors, and Sub-divisional Officers. They are exceedingly instructive, but unfortunately they are so much behind time that we should hesitate to accept them as accurately describing the condition of the people at the present day. The official year reported upon closed in March 1905—nineteen months ago, and since then there have been two more or less satisfactory monsoons. Still the lessons which the experience of past years taught those responsible for the relief of famine and distress together with the realisation of revenue, will not have been lost upon them and the volume now published will serve to teach their successors the sort of people they have to deal with. Government recognises that the people were disheartened, in the period under review, by the recurrence of bad times and that agricultural progress was retarded. Nevertheless it is noticed that progress does persist and a single good year brings about rapid recovery. We may take it therefore that the condition of the people is considerably better to-day than it was when the reports were compiled and that they have fully recovered from the effects of the succession of bad years which closed with 1904-5. Indeed it would appear that adversity has produced a good effect on the people. It seems to have taught them prudence. Their habits have become more provident. Furthermore the review of the reports by His Excellency the Governor in Council tells us of the development of a spirit of enterprise previously dormant, which has caused not only the labouring classes, but in some places the smaller cultivators, on the occurrence of a local failure of the harvest, to seek good wages, often at considerable distances from their homes. This has rendered them independent of Government aid, which a few years ago would most probably, in similar circumstances, have been necessary. This is regarded as one of the most remarkable results of the experience of recent years and would serve to proclaim the advantage of easy means of communication between the different parts of the presidency.

Notwithstanding the development of this spirit of enterprise it is remarkable that many officers record that they do not notice any corresponding improvement in the efficiency of labour. In directing in their review of the previous year's reports that any tendency of this kind should in future be noticed, it is explained that Government had of course no intention of suggesting that such an effect would be immediately apparent. But it seemed to them unquestionable that a steady rise in the standard of living continues to take place among all classes of the people, scarcely checked by the occurrence in close succession of a number of bad seasons. Emigration for purposes of trade to Africa, Burma and elsewhere, for the most part of people of the more intelligent classes, whether cultivators by hereditary occupation or not, has now for a long time past been an established thing, and despite recent restrictive legislation in South Africa, it still apparently not only continues unabated, but is, if anything increasing—from the Broach and Surat districts especially. These people, it is recorded, usually return to India with considerable accumulations after but a few years' absence, during which time they also send large remittances home. Their travels abroad and the methods of cultivation they have to follow are not without effect on them in other respects, and it is only reasonable to expect from them the improvement of efficiency in labour, concerning which Government is anxious. Whether that improvement is yet noticeable or not matters little, but it will come, and, even if there be no other object in view, the emigration of the cultivating classes for definite periods should be encouraged. It is, we think, their experience abroad rather than the bitter lessons of scarcity which has brought about the increase of provident habits, having taught the people to look ahead. Government are of opinion that the improvement in this respect may be attributed to hard experience of bad years, but bad years have come in cycles since the beginning of time and the people were still as improvident until communications led them to go further afield for employment. But whatever the true explanation may be, the fact remains that a decided amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes is apparent, and the review says : "It is a remarkable instance of this fact that already in a district pre-eminently liable to famine, many persons, whose sole vocation was formerly labour, have lately taken to cultivation as tenants. That one outcome of these circumstances should be improvement, ultimately, in the efficiency of labour seems not too much to expect."

When the desired improvement in labour and habits of providence shall have further developed it is doubtful if land will be transferred to the non-cultivating classes to the extent that it is to-day. It is not possible without special inquiry to ascertain to what extent the transfers are permanent or hypothecations of land as security. But it is believed that when the Record of Rights has been accurately drawn up in all parts of the Presidency and Sind, it should afford a tolerably correct view of the actual state of things. It is observed in the review, however, that although this complaint about the alienation of land has been repeated during a great many years, there is little to show that, except in districts where the original cultivators belong to obviously backward and improvident classes, there is an appreciably larger extent of land in the ownership of persons who do not actually cultivate it now, than was the case, say thirty years ago. No matter in whose possession the land may eventually prove to be, one thing is certain—that a series of bad years has not in general had the consequence of impoverishing the agricultural population to the extent that might have been anticipated. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council, the increased resort to tagai, the necessity of granting or repealing the grant of considerable postponements and the difficulty experienced in collection do presuppose some temporary contraction of credit, and it is difficult to see what other result a bad season can have. On the other hand it has been shown that the people have learnt during recent years valuable lessons of foresight and independence ; their recovery in occasional good years has been such as of late to render superfluous the direct assistance of Government in a measure which ten years ago could not have been expected and such a result must mean that the ryot's ordinary credit has in great measure regained stability. The zemindars of Sind have not yet been forced to the same pitch of prudence as the ryots of this Presidency, but the Commissioner shows that "there are not wanting indications that they also are learning a lesson of prudence." Taken altogether the reports of the Commissioners are both satisfactory and encouraging. The material welfare of the people at the close of the year reported upon was better than in previous years and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to improve. They appreciate the assistance Government offers them in time of trouble, and are better subjects in consequence.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. Two blue-books reached Bombay yesterday, dealing with the Agriculture of India—the first of British India, the second of the Native States. As regards the former including feudatory and tributary States, it is shown that the total area is 1,150,704 square miles, or 736,450,316 acres of Native States under the control of the Government of India, 316,127,329 acres, of certain states in Burma and Assam not included in the British provinces 45,727,360 and in British Baluchistan 29,314,560. Of these areas, agricultural statistics of 559,974,330 acres are forthcoming. It is shown that this land was allotted as follows at the close of 1904-05:—under Forest, 68,560,296 acres ; not available for cultivation, 130,206,779 acres ; culturable waste, 104,600,518 acres : fallow land, 39,488,114 acres ; net area cropped, 207,720,904 acres ; irrigated, 31,026,687 acres ; under Rice, 73,525,388 acres ; Wheat, 23,509,802 acres; Barley, 7,494,609 acres ; Jawar, 23,080,900 acres ; Bajra, 10,369,765 acres; Ragi, 3,351,350 acres ; Maize, 5,961,487 acres ; Gram, 10,905,058 acres; other grains and pulse, 27,254,683 acres ; total food-grains, 185,453,042 acres ; under Sugar, 2,569,020 acres ; Coffee, 99,326 acres ; Tea, 505,025 acres ; under other food-crops (including gardens and orchards, spices and condiments), 6,776,719 ; under Linseed, 3,057,743 acres ; Sesamum (til or jinjili), 4,023,847 acres ; Rape and Mustard, 3,239,523 acres ; other oilseeds, 3,197,655 acres ; total oilseed, 13,518,768 acres; under Cotton, 13,017,092 acres ; Jute, 2,941,201 acres ; other fibres, 642,499 acres ; Indigo, 510,289 acres ; Opium, 612,230 acres ; Tobacco, 964,534 acres; and fodder crops, 3,990,868 acres.

The Native States show a gross total area of 90,641,335 acres covered by returns received from eleven states. Statistics are not available for 43,509,649 acres of land which is held on jagir, muafi, and other privileged tenures, or which is unsurveyed. The net area actually covered by the statistics is, therefore, only 47,131,686 acres by professional survey, or 47,177,643 acres according to village papers ; but of this 3,866,270 acres are under forest and 13,466,521 acres are either absolutely barren, or otherwise unfit for cultivation, or have been definitely assigned to purposes other than agriculture. The remaining 29,844,852 acres represent the area of culturable land dealt with in these tables. Of this 10,794,649 acres are land which is available and fit for cultivation but not actually cultivated, and 4,384,525 acres are current fallows. The area actually cultivated, therefore, for which figures are given in the official tables is 14,665,678 acres. They are disposed of as follows :—Under Forest, 3,866,270 : not available for cultivation, 13,466,521 ; culturable waste, 10,794,649 ; fallow land, 4,384,525 ; net area cropped, 14,665,678 ; Irrigated, 2,048,755 ; under Rice, 785,455 : Wheat, 1,280,219 ; Barley, 631,531 ; Jawar, 2,075,667 ; Bajra, 1,305,446 ; Ragi,
2,191,542 ; Maize, 250,285 ; Gram, 2,086,00
other grains and pulse, 2,301,018 ; total foo
grains, 12,807,163 ; under Sugar, 51,14
Coffee, 100,546 : under other food-crops (inclu
ing gardens and orchards, spices and con
ments), 512,967 ; under Linseed, 63,06
Sesamum (til or jinjili), 487,277 ; Rape a
Mustard, 62,023 ; other oilseeds, 389,23
total oilseeds 1,001,603 ; under Cotton, 524
other fibres, 54,347 ; Indigo, 6,307 ; Op
85,183 ; Tobacco, 32,460 ; and fodder c
169,254.—record figures in almost every case

ST. HELENA. DESPITE the repres
tions and petitions o
inhabitants of the i
of St. Helena, its garrison has been withd
and it is now defenceless. The objection
the abandonment of the place as a mil
station were not merely based on senti
The fact that the Eastern Telegraph Comp
Station is now at the mercy of an ene
sufficient of itself to justify the retention
ample guard. The formation of a Vol
force was suggested by Mr. Haldane.
he cannot have thought over the subjec
much, for the entire white population, no
the troops have gone, is only two h
persons, out of a population of 3,512.
people are the descendants of those who
induced by the East India Company to
there with a view to rendering the islan
supporting in cattle, farm-produce, stor
labour. Since the opening of the Suez
population and commerce have decline
of late years the people have been dep
for their maintenance on supplying the
of the garrison. Labourers as well as
men have been dependent on the troo
now that they have gone there is absolu
demand for their produce. The pros
therefore ruin for the people and st
and death for the cattle, unless me
devised to meet the necessities of the case

THE AMOY OUTRAGE. THE outrage nea
which Mr. Rees
the subject of a
on Wednesday,
which compensation is to be demanded,
in June last. The incident occurred at
a village a few miles distant from An
the victims were Dr. H. F. Hor
Mr. Forbes Eadie of the China
Life Insurance office. They left
the morning of the 18th June for
and they were attacked on the same eve
some Chinese robbers, Mr. Eadie being the first to receive a severe cut on the breast. Dr. Horne was trying to stop the bleeding, by pressing his fingers on the wounded part, when he received a severe cut on the head and another more severe cut on the stomach, and he had the courage to sew up the wound himself. Both victims arrived at Amoy the next morning under charge of Dr. Moorhead who went up on the 19th to render medical assistance. The British Consul, on learning of the occurrence despatched a steam-launch with the Vice-Consul, Mr. Mackinnon, a Chinese Magistrate, and a few Chinese soldiers to investigate the case. It is reported that Dr. Horne was found to be in a precarious state, Mr. Eadie being less seriously injured, But it will probably lead to a more careful regard to the safety of the travelling foreigner if culprits in this case are duly punished.

THE CHINESE MANŒUVRES. THE *Times'* correspondent's reflections on the Chinese Autumn manœuvres are not complimentary to Germany who furnished officers for the training of the troops. We observe that China now proposes to engage Norwegians for the future training of her artillery and Danes for infantry. Whether they will produce better results than Germans is exceedingly doubtful. Meantime the *Times'* criticism need not discourage Yuan-Shi Kai, for no reasonable person could expect efficiency in the short time during which Chinese troops have been in foreign hands. If the *materiel* is good the Chinese foreign-drilled soldiers will learn how to utilise it, and if the *personnel* be carefully chosen, there is no reason to doubt that another year's training will remove whatever ground for adverse criticism there may now be. We anticipated that the troops would be severely criticised, for the *North China Mail*, six weeks ago placidly observed that there was no wish to decry China's efforts to attain military fitness, but no good purpose would be served by allowing the Government to think that it is deceiving the outside world, nor by allowing the Chinese nation to imagine that successful manœuvring on well-rehearsed lines implies the possession of a fighting force.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE. MADRAS has our fullest sympathy on the unenviable financial predicament in which it finds itself. According to our local correspondent another mercantile and private banking firm, namely Messrs. Binny and Co., has closed its doors and something approaching panic prevails among its clients. This is not to be wondered at, considering that three banks have failed within the past ten days. However in the case of Messrs. Binny and Co., it appears that there is a prospect of re-construction and the firm, in the notice it has affixed to its walls, practically undertakes to pay its liabilities in full, as they are, according to its calculations, less than the assets. We sincerely hope that this may prove to be the case and that the anticipated payment of a dividend may soon be realised. Public confidence in Madras is shaken and it is difficult to anticipate the ultimate result of this feeling elsewhere, as well as in Madras. The Bombay agents of Messrs. Binny and Co., are Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, but we are glad to learn that they are wholly unaffected by the failure and, in another column, are offering to assist members of the Services who are temporarily inconvenienced by Messrs. Binny's suspension.

LORD KITCHENER the Commander-in-Chief arrives at Dehra Dun to-day and leaves again on Saturday.

THE Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Singapore yesterday (the 1st instant.)

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo left Suez at 12-30 p. m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O Company's s. s. Persia with the homeward Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11-30 p. m. on Wednesday.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal opened the Turnbull Memorial School in the Scotch Mission compound at Darjeeling yesterday.

MR. H. R. SCHULER ERNSTHAUSEN has been re-elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to be Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta *vice* Mr. W. Bleeck.

THE Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate the Honourable Mr. A. C. Logan to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BINGLEY, who is to officiate as Secretary in [illegible] Department when

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THE ROMANCE OF A BATTLESHIP,

BY

FRED. T. JANE,

(Author of "Heresies of Sea Power," "Fighting Ships," &c.).

A pile of material lying in the Dockyard, a pile that to non-technical eyes might well be a scrap heap, for there is a dull coating of rust on the steel and betwixt and between undoubted rubbish lies. Hard by the only clear space, a long inclined pathway running up from the water, a thing like a giant's railway, between an avenue of mighty derricks full of bare gaunt arms, a pathway starting where the waves lap and ending anything from hundred and fifty to two hundred yards away in sheds and building. Thus, to the ordinary citizen appears the birth-place of a battleship. Those piles of seeming rubbish are bits of the hull collected beforehand, with the object of making the world believe that the ship has been built in record time—a pious fraud that all nations play upon each other and upon which fraud our "ability to build quicker than Germany" has been founded.

After a while, a month or two or more, there comes a day when smartly dressed ladies wander on to the slip-way. Steel lies upon the central blocks; and the world is told that the ship is born. These gaily dressed people have been attending the ceremony.

A week later the skeleton of the ship exists. All that laboriously collected material is rushed into place. Huge ribs make vast red semi-circles in the sky, the derricks swing, and there is an endless banging of hammers, a noise as ceaseless as the hum about a beehive.

THE SHIP IS BUILDING.

Forward the stem, a huge casting, is hoisted into place, aft the stern-post rears itself. Plates are rivetted into position, but the mush-room-like growth is presently checked, there is no longer a visible daily difference, though plenty of change from week to week. Beside the ship vast staircases rise, part of a cathedral of scaffolding swarming with workmen. And so it goes on till presently there is an enormous structure that, as one walks below, blot out all the sky and seemingly reaches into the endless blue. Hereafter only the technical eye can see what is doing, till there comes a day when paint predominates and the scaffoldings begin to fall away. And thereupon the slip, stands the ship—a mere shell, but looking externally complete save for her accessories. Flag-twined booths rise around the hull, ready for the launch, and anxious inspectors and architects wander under the hull.

Then the night before the launch, under the glare of electric lights an army of workmen gathers along the "shores" which keep the battleship-to-be in position. Here they stand in their hundreds, hammers uplifted and wedges held to the blocks. A bugle and a signal, and as one those thousand hammers fall and presently the hull, weighing perhaps five thousand tons or so, has been raised a few inches. The ways on which she will glide on the morrow are plentifully greased with tallow, then the mass is returned to its place.

The next morning guards of honour are early astir. The gaily dressed ladies re-appear, officers in uniform, sailors, policemen, dockyardmen, and away behind them half the inhabitants of the town, who somehow never weary of a launch. On the water, boats of all kinds are legion, from cockle-shells to large tugs.

THE LAUNCH.

Then a weary enough wait, during which the prophets are busy explaining that the ship will probably stick on the ways, or float wrong way up, or fail somehow, till sudden salutes and cheering, to announce that Royalty has arrived, cut short their prognostications.

A service that few hear, a deal of singing from below, a ceremony that may or may not have happened as depicted in the illustrated papers of a few days hence, wild cheering, and the ship slides down the ways, faster and faster as her stern takes the water and she shoots out into the stream till her anchors bring her up. Then pandemonium on the water, as the shore boats rush upon the ship's tracks and with nets and buckets gather the tallow that has a market value with the dockyard authorities who buy it back against the next ship launch.

The gay folk go away from the platforms, while tugs alongside the battleship take her into a basin whence she goes into dock. In dock, or alongside the jetty under the great crane, armour plates are put on and her boilers hoisted in. False sides are torn away and solid work commences. She grows scarlet with red lead. Slowly, after a long interval funnels and masts arise, and so things go on till there comes a day when painted and fitted she is virtually complete, all guns and armour in position ready for her trials.

A crew from the Depot go aboard her, also innumerable workmen, and then for many a day she steams and fires and steams again. Finally she is accepted and becomes a unit of the fleet.

A BRAVE FAREWELL.

One fine morning her properly appointed complement march aboard her and from her main mast the pendant flies. In a wonderfully short space of time, thanks to the organisation that leaves nothing to chance, things have shaken down. Every man has a card telling him his station ; every officer has his marked-out routine.

She lies at the jetty a splendid pageant o
metal and paint. Upon the jetty are wom
children, hundre [illegible] of them, mother

a little world apart, striving and struggling, the stern grey up-holder of the flag and the Empire.

And some day, who can say when, will come the hour of Fate, when the guns will roar in deadly earnest, and battered, riven grey monsters of smoke and flame, the battleships will contend for the mastery of the sea and on that contention the fate of an Empire will depend. From that struggle our battleship may emerge shattered but victorious, or in a holocaust of flame and death and agony she may heel over and take her last plunge into the ever ready sea. It is written in the book of Fate alone, which shall be.

OBSOLETE ?

Or she may live through, waiting for the battle that never comes, till her speed has sunk and her guns are no longer things to be feared by more modern rivals. As certain as death is this fate of the obsolete. And then the battleship, once the pride of the Navy, will lie in some weed-infested creek or in some forgotten corner of a dockyard basin. And a new generation of sailors passing her will glance at her and say "What a queer old tub—to think that once *she* was any good!" And middle-aged women seeing her name will perhaps recall with a sigh days that seem so long ago when they danced on those neglected decks or took tea in the wardroom that now is no more. And elderly men of venerable appearance will tell tales may be of what bucks they were in the good old days—when the What-you-may-call was the pride of the Atlantic Fleet and groan that the Navy is no longer what it was.

And then a sale, with Jews and Germans predominating, and a day when a tug upon either side of her, the old ship *sans* guns, *sans* masts, *sans* everything is towed away on her last voyage, even as the Fighting Temeraire was towed when Turner saw her and painted that picture which makes her fame and memory eternal. And a few old men who once served in her, faithful to the old hull to the last, will hobble to Southsea Beach and stand waiting to see the last of the dear old ship.

GOOD-BYE.

And then last scene of all, the yard of the naval knacker, where the great steel beams are rent apart and the plates are torn asunder till the old battleship is no more. But sometimes this scene is not, for now and again an old ship founders on her way to her last end. And assuredly as she does so, hundreds of old men who once served in her will heave sighs with lumps in their throats and say "Thank God that the dear old ship went under at the last!" For never yet was there a true Navyman who could contemplate unmoved the thought of his old ship being broken up. And that is why to most sailors the saddest picture in the world is that flame-ridden canvas of "The Fighting Temeraire."

A BOOK WORTH READING.*

Flooded, as the fiction market is, with the meretricious productions of such writers as Guy Boothby and William Le Queux, it is a real pleasure to come across such a book as this : I can well believe that it will not appeal to so large a public as the above-mentioned works. It is not a book to be read in a couple of hours on a railway journey and then thrown aside. Indeed it is not a book of the easily read description. A certain effort of the intelligence is required to fully appreciate it and consequently its readers will be so many the less. The modern novelist panders to a public that does not desire to do any thinking, a public that wishes to be amused and excited. One cannot blame the Boothby's and Le Queux's of the day for doing this, since no doubt it pays ; but the level of general intelligence is degraded by their works, and the novel also. But the novel in the hands of Winston Churchill is a thing of pleasant study and pure delight.

The book "Coniston" divides itself into two parts. The first, ending with the seventh chapter, deals with the love of one Tettero Bass for one Cynthia Ware. Cynthia Ware is the daughter of the Coniston parson. She falls in love with Tettero, who is a rising political power, at the time in a very small way, and he returns the love. Tettero in the first part is shown as an uneducated young man, gradually gathering local power into his hands by acquiring mortgages over the properties of the voters. Cynthia Ware has another suitor, one Worthington, an educated and ambitious man to whom she will have nothing to say. Tettero, by the use of his power, succeeds in getting himself appointed Senior Selectman, a position of great importance. This is done against the wishes of Cynthia's father and contrary to all tradition. It comes to a fight in Tettero's heart between ambition and his love for Cynthia, and the former wins. She passes out of his life and marries another, and the first part of the book ends. It is a prologue to what follows.

The real story begins with chapter VIII. To my mind it is one of intense interest. Tettero has become the principal power in his State and is a great influence at Washington. Bills are passed or not passed as he decrees in his room. He has cornered the Senate. He has become the Boss. Personally he does nothing : the puppets, however, move at his command. That is one side. The other shows us a delightful little girl growing up, always delightfully, into womanhood. She is Cynthia Ware's motherless daughter and so she creeps into the heart of the Boss and becomes more beautiful and necessary to him than anything else in the world. Here is the drama—On the one side political power and ambition ; on the other pure love for a little girl, first for her mother's sake and then for her own. The struggle between those two influences is th [illegible] and it is worked
[illegible] must not be
[illegible]

BY THE WAY.

To look at him no one would imagine that Sir Alfred Wyndham Paget, who has just been promoted to flag rank, had served for over forty years in the Navy, but this is so, his first commission being dated December, 1865. Sir Alfred is a younger brother of the popular General Sir Arthur Paget, whom he greatly resembles in many ways. For some time past he has been one of the naval aides-de-camp to the King, with whom he is a great favourite. His last service was as Commodore of the North American Squadron to command the *Scylla* in protection of the Newfoundland fisheries. He has seen much fighting on land, and was promoted Commander for his gallantry at Suakin. All who have ever served with him speak highly of his abilities and his pleasant, genial manner when off duty. He often tells a neat little story of how a more than ordinarily cheeky "middy" once scored off him. He happened to meet the youngster during a house party, and was criticising him in a friendly manner for not having made better progress. "When I was your age I was a sub-lieutenant," he remarked. "Yes, Sir," replied the boy with an affectation of simplicity, "but then is it not a fact that the Navy was never so efficient as it is to-day?"

Founders' Day at Harrow, on October 11th, recalls the striking personality of Dr. Joseph Wood, the Head-master, affectionately nicknamed "Joey" by his boys. It is curious that, like his predecessor, Bishop Welldon, who is an old Etonian, Dr. Wood was not at Harrow as a boy, and yet he seems steeped in all the best traditions of the famous school. He was at Manchester Grammar School with the late Sir Frank Lockwood, and at the age of ten ran away to sea with a brother. Happily for Harrow, the fugitives were ignominiously caught by an elder sister and restored to their pastors and masters. Dr. Wood is now sixty-four, but so hale and hearty that he can still show his boys how to bowl. A kindly, fatherly man—he has six little Woods of his own—he is a strict disciplinarian, a great hater of tobacco, a cyclist, and in his day a good man to hounds. His greatest service to Harrow has perhaps been in saving the famous hill from the advances of the jerry-builder. This he was enabled to do by the patriotism of old Harrovians, who subscribed £75,000.

There is a good story of a Harrow boy who was hit on the nose by the ball when playing cricket so that, in the language of the prize-ring, his "claret was tapped," though no real harm was done. Instantly his mother, who happened to be among the spectators, ran out to succour her little darling, whereupon the captain of the eleven, with delicious gravity, observed to her: "Are you not aware, madam, that every Harrow boy is ready to shed the last drop of his blood in the service of the school?" Another time there was a real tragedy, a boy being hit by the ball just behind the ear, and there was only time to take him off the field before he died. He was to have played against Eton at Lord's, and the captain sent to the poor boy's mother the cap which he would have worn, and it was buried with him. In the old fourth-form room may be seen, or might till lately, an impressive row of six birches; but the days are gone when Lord Lawrence could boast that he was flogged every day except on—and on that day he was flogged twice! One Harrow head-master was so humane that he made an assistant do the birching until he discovered that the assistant, more humane than himself, used to birch the form rather than the delinquent who was laid over it. Harrow once had a bowler named Cobden, who did the "hat trick" and won the 'Varsity match for Oxford. A little Harrow boy being asked by his father whether this school here was related to "the great Cobden," indignantly replied, "He is the great Cobden!"

Among the humours of this year's revision courts is a story from Arundel relating to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. There were a number of claims put in on behalf of His Grace relating to the County Council vote, and the address in column 2 was simply filled in as "Arundel Castle." The revising barrister was Mr. C. E. Jemmett, a cautious lawyer as behoves the grandson of a Lord Chancellor, and he took exception to the claims. "On what grounds, sir?" inquired the Conservative agent (Mr. A. J. Marshall). "Insufficient address," replied the barrister. Mr. Marshall, who is the political agent for the Duke's brother, Lord Edmund Talbot, remarked, "I should have thought, sir, that Arundel Castle was known all over the world." But the revising barrister was not going to take any chances. "I beg your pardon," he rejoined, "I know of several public-houses in London of that name." The story was subsequently related to the Duke, who laughed very heartily.

Lord Fairfax, after some years' sojourn in London following King Edward's coronation, has decided to remain permanently in America, and has been admitted to the brokerage firm of Messrs. William P. Bonright & Co. Until his last visit to England Lord Fairfax, under the name of Albert Kirkby, was in the employ of the New York bankers, Baring, Magoun, & Co., in Wall Street, but the invitation to be present at the coronation was too much for his republican principles, so he threw up his job and, until quite recently, was a minor lion of the British peerage, for a genuine American peer is something of a novelty in England. He was born in the United States, is thirty-six years of age, is the twelfth baron, and, as he is unmarried, should offer some attraction to titleseeking American maidenhood. The sixth Baron—who was a great friend of George Washington, and who, republican as he was, probably had a hand in drawing up the Constitution—inherited from his mother nearly 6,000,000 acres of land in Virginia, but most of it has since left the family. The Fairfax romance can be read between the lines of Thackeray's "Virginians." They were one and all ardent republicans, and have contributed dons, bishops, statesmen, generals and admirals to assist in building up the splendid fortunes of the New World.

The association of the present Lord Fairfax with a firm of brokers would scarcely have been approved of by Thomas Lord Fairfax, who, in the reign of James I., sought only military glory for his race. He was quite aware, however, of the disparity often existing between the hope of the sire and the achievement of the sons. Archbishop Matthews, of York, said to him one day, "I have great reason of sorrow with respect of my sons, one of whom has wit and no grace, another grace but no wit, and the third neither grace nor wit." To which Lord Fairfax replied, [illegible] sadly disappointed [illegible] One [illegible] erlands to be

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A VELVET SEASON.

We are to have a velvet season, and a great variety of velvet materials are displayed in the shops. Checked velvets and velours in shades of green, brown, smoke-grey, and black are particularly smart, and there are various materials of the velveteen class that deserve cordial praise. For afternoon gowns velvet and satin stripes are recommended, and can be had in many rich shades. A graceful gown was of tobacco-brown velvet. The skirt had a deep border and pipings of taffetas carried in the same line up the front width. The bodice had a draped fichu effect, trimmed with taffetas and coffee coloured lace. The under-sleeves were of taffetas and lace, and were finished with dainty frills. Another dainty gown was of vieux rose-coloured velvet. The skirt had a bias band of the velvet, and was slightly gathered to the waist, and had shoulder straps of the velvet. The bodice was of lace, dyed to match the colour of the velvet, and was trimmed with velvet strappings and silk drop ornaments. One of the prettiest gowns was of smoke grey velvet. The bodice was elegantly trimmed with deep lace, and had wide rivers of grey taffetas, daintily faggot-stitched, and embroidered with French knots. The skirt had a deep border of taffetas, and was gauged to the figure at the waist.

WHITE FOR WINTER.

White chiffon broad-cloth plays an important part in many of the season's models. One pretty dress of white broadcloth had a skirt falling in soft folds from tiny pleats, which fitted closely round the hips, and round the edge of the skirt were a number of little tucks that gave the effect of a very fine cord tracing a design upon the cloth surface. This requires skilful tailoring for all the apparent simplicity of the effect obtained. The smart little coat was as simple in outline as the skirt. The turned-back collar and cuffs had facings of tucks to match the skirt, and rounded tabs buttoned down with large shaded pearl buttons set in gold rims. In the coloured tones the broad cloths are very lovely. The apricot shade dashed with brown, the light blues, the lavender greys, the raspberry and mulberry, and the vieux rose shades are most pleasing. A charming tailor-made costume was of vieux rose-coloured cloth, with a semi-fitting short saque coat trimmed with stitched strappings. The vest was of cream cloth edged with vieux rose-coloured taffetas. The coat was crossed a little in the front, giving length to the waist. The skirt was close-fitting and had strappings of the material round the edge. A pretty, close-fitting coat and skirt was of apricot-coloured broad cloth. The coat was handsomely trimmed with fancy braid, and had a velvet braided waistcoat. The turned-back collar and cuffs were braided and faced with velvet. The skirt was cut in graceful lines with double box-pleat below the knee, giving ample flow to the foot of the skirt.

FUR NOVELTIES.

Russian sables will be more fashionable this coming winter than ever, and already some lovely specimens of these priceless skins have been sold to leading society women. A muff of most perfect skins has just been sold for 200 guineas, and another, of the "Grannie" shape, for elbow sleeves lined with white satin and trimmed lace for £150. The sable stoles this year are made in a novel form; one end hangs straight in front, the other is finished by the little creature's head, which forms the clasp, and the tails and paws are so arranged as to fall coquettishly over the head, in a natural manner, which is quite charming.

MOLE SKIN.

After the sable and its numerous imitations, the mole promises to be again in the ascendant. It is worked up much more effectively this year; the small skins are joined diagonally, and it is astonishing how much this improves the appearance of this fashionable pelt.

BLUE FOX.

White fox and pointed fox and blue fox will be much in vogue. The blue fox is growing very scarce, and consequently is very expensive; but the white fox can now be dyed to the exact shade of the blue fox so as to be almost undiscernable from the real thing. The blue fox is a lovely shade of smoked brown, and in the texture of the fox fur, looks especially rich and soft.

Minks, musquash, and nutria beaver, will all be fashionable in short bolero form—some will be worn with belts of suede or jewelled elastic—but they will all be either the short-fitted basqued coat or bolero, for smartness.

STRENUOUS DAYS FOR COFFEE PLANTERS.

Coffee planters seem to have fallen upon evil days with a vengeance, which are likely to prove worse than anything I can remember, for in most cases it is an unkind fate hitting a man when he is down. Mr. C. H. Brock, in his speech to the planters assembled at the meeting of the U. P. A. S. I. held at Bangalore in August last, in his account of the ravages of the coffee bug on the Nilgiris, sounded a note of alarm which was calculated to be enough for most planters for a month or two. Its terrors have to some extent been explained away since, it is true, but bugs have a way of spreading in all directions in the most astounding way, and no one can regard the particlar scale in question, *Lecanium viride*, as other than a serious menace, especially when the warnings of such well-known entomologists as Messrs. H. Maxwell-Lefroy and E. E. Green are borne in mind.

However, "hope springs eternal" in the planter's breast—especially in the coffee planter's breast—for he has had little else to live upon of late, and he is fortunately provided with a temperament which enables him to make up his mind never to anticipate troubles. He has even believed till lately that the shortness of the coming crop—it is in many places the worst on record—will be to some extent counterbalanced by improved prices; but each week records the tale of a crop movement in Brazil which beats all records till no one begins to fear that the present crop in Brazil will exceed the previous bumper, that of 1901-02, by as many million bags as the latter has been in excess of the crops harvested since. The [illegible] in Brazil amounted to 15,496,000 [illegible] ted the markets of the world [illegible] of coffee has [illegible]

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

WHICH is *The New Aladdin*, Tweedledum or Tweedledee? If musical comedy is Tweedledee, then I suppose musical "extravagance" is Tweedledum. But we ought to know for certain which is which, for it has been said that musical comedy is dead, and we might go and bury musical "extravagance" by mistake!

In form and feature, face and limb,
  I grew so like my brother,
That folks got taking me for him,
  And each for one another.

That, of course, didn't matter much—so far as it went. But in the end matters became somewhat more serious.

And thus for many years the same
  Absurd mistakes went on,
And when I died the neighbours came
  And buried brother John!

That is the only reason why *The New Aladdin* ought to have some distinguishing mark about it, something to upset its suprising resemblance to Mr. George Edwardes' other Gaiety productions. It would be such a pity if *The New Alladdin* were to get buried alive.

The part of Aladdin—Lally, as the young hero is called at the Gaiety—was originally intended for Miss Gertie Millar, but the illness of her husband, Mr. Lionel Monckton, who was ordered a seavoyage during the early preparations for the new piece, made it impossible for her to give sufficient time and attention to the responsibilities of the leading *role*, and it was therefore decided by Mr. Edwardes that the gay young nephew of old Ebenezer, the Bond Street dealer in curiosities, should be played by Miss Lily Elsie, who had already distinguished herself in musical comedy at the Prince of Wales's. Miss Elsie has more than justified the confidence thus placed in her, for she has answered the call to the Gaiety not only with the requisite display of exhilarating lightness, but with a show of refinement which I do not remember ever having seen before in a performance of the kind. An offensively assertive swagger has for so many years been the unfailing characteristic of the stage "boy" who is a girl, that Miss Lily Elsie's Lally, innocent of even the smallest trace of the accepted manner of acting such a part, comes upon one as an entirely new thing.

Miss Adrienne Augarde is another new favourite at the Gaiety, and Miss Gaby Deslys is another still. Miss Augarde comes from Daly's with all the charm and winsomeness that made for her there so many admirers among the patrons of the theatre, and Miss Deslys comes from Paris with all those subtle tricks of fascination that one would expect a pretty little French actress of the light and lively department to bring with her. Never did two ladies captivate one audience by methods so different as those respectively employed by Miss Augarde and Miss Deslys. The one has the charm of gentleness and sweetness; the other has the charm—well, to quote her programme name, the "Charm of Paris." The grace of the one is demure; the grace of the other is—Parisian. Miss Augarde has an excellent voice; Miss Deslys has practically no voice at all, but she "gets there" nevertheless with her two songs, "The English Language" and "Surla Plage," just as Miss Letty Lind, who had a mere whisper of a voice, used to bring down the house with her "Monkey On a Stick" and her parrot song. But there the comparison ends, for Miss Lind always exercised a striking simplicity of manner.

Mr. George Grossmith, Jun, as the Genie of the Lamp, Mr Harry Grattan, as Uncle Ebenezer, Mr Edmund Payne, as a page-boy, and Mr Robert Nainby, as a German military officer, are all very funy in their several and distinct ways; and a hit is made by Mr. Alfred Lester as a policeman who is lost in London. This idea of a policeman unable to find his way back to his station has been hailed in some of the newspapers with such unbounded delight that Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the inventor of it, ought to be feeling quite proud. Here, by way of the gentlest reminder, is an extract from the ballad, "Peter the Wag"—Peter being that merry "minion of the Crown" whose conceit it was to send in the wrong direction all who asked him to show them the right.

Still, Retribution has her day,
  Although her flight is slow;
One day that Crusher lost his way
  Near Poland Street, Soho.
The haughty boy, too proud to ask,
  To find his way resolved
And in the tangle of his task
  Got more and more involved.

This "Bab" by the way, was a favourite with play-goers and men and women connected professionally with the stage because of its humorous allusion to the geographical obscurity of the Royalty Theatre, the secret of whose hidingplace had not then (at the time Mr. Gilbert was writing his famous ballads) been unearthed by the street improvement scheme in the West of London. To-day, of course, Miss Kate Santley's pretty little theatre is easy enough to get at, for there are fine broad streets around it, and from one of them, Shaftesbury Avenue, the house can actually be seen, but in Mr. Gilbert's young days the theatre stood—like a spider in the middle of its web—in the heart of a perfect maze of dingy little streets; and so that is how the ballad of "Peter the Wag" came to contain these lines in relation to the eventual discovery of Mr. Gilbert's lost policeman:—

"And in a yard, dark, dank and drear,
  They found him on the floor—
It leads from Richmond Buildings—near
  The Royalty stage-door."

On Saturday night the part in "The Belle of Mayfair" deserted by Miss Edna May was taken up by Miss Phyllis Dare. But some time has passed since the American actress left the Vaudeville stage, and the piece was not carried on, after Miss May's departure, with the part she had been playing cut out. Not a bit of it. That is where the understudy steps in—and steps in at times so quietly that only the inquisitive are able to name the person who has been called in to save the situation. The [illegible] Miss Edna May and Miss Phyllis [illegible] couple of

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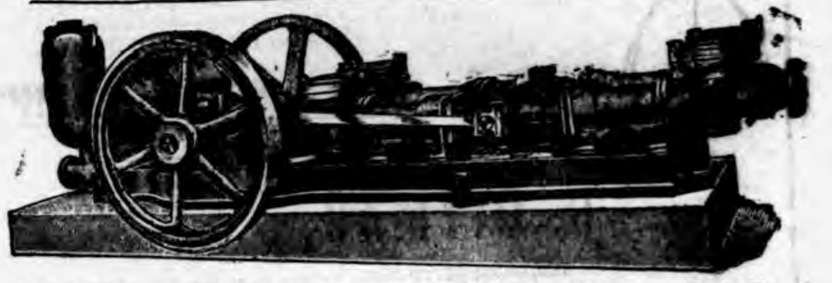

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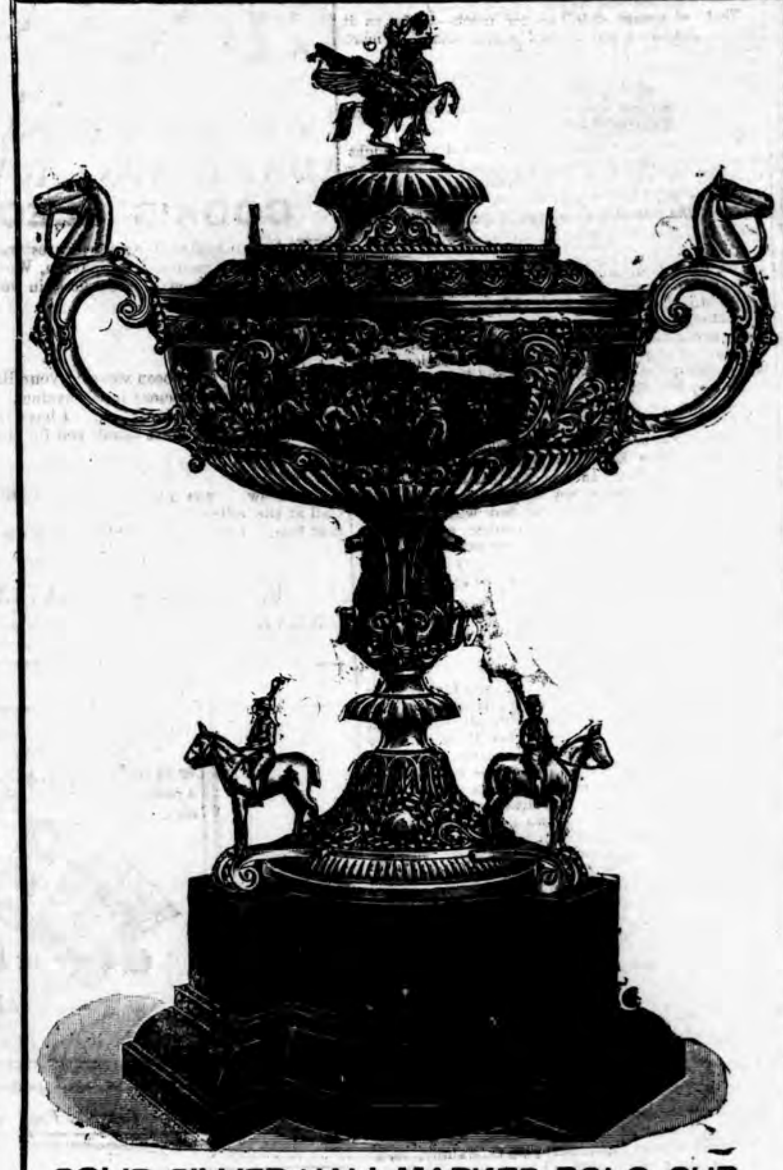
B. G. 1200.
Rs. 450, 12 inches diameter. Fluted and Embossed presentation bowl, with Plinth.



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English Manufacture, Exquisitely modelled and finished.
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With Ebony Plinth as shown.

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Rs. 112 Graduated flute Presentation Bowl. Height with Plinth 7¾ inches, Width of bowl, 6¼ inches.

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It is an accomplished fact now, that this obstinate disease taking away the best of our leading men, and its previous record, if carefully studied, will show its serious nature. There are many specifics floating here and there in the market, blowing out their own trumpets, but they are not well tried. Our Diabetes specific is SHARTRIC and acknowledged as the best and has got active curative properties. Try it in your troubles.

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SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.

It Radically cures this malady; removes the pain, reduces the enlarged size and stops the accompanying fever. If the disease be of only one year's standing, the two boxes of the medicine would suffice; but if of longer standing, it should be continued for some time.

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An Absolute, Simple, and Safe Cure—which can be taken by everybody, and which does not interfere with the daily occupation of the sufferer—is offered **Free of Charge** by the Rev. Thomas Stone. Thousands of grateful letters have been received from former sufferers of **Nervous Debility** and all the various complications which arise from a **Debilitated Constitution,** saying how thankful the writers are for the boon of health after suffering the extreme agonies which they had brought upon themselves.

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A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

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A Superior Tonic for Dry Hair, Beard and Moustache.

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A delightful Preparation for washing and thoroughly cleansing the Hair and Scalp. Permanently Removes Scurf, Dandruff, etc. Makes the Hair Soft, Pliable and Glossy.

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